

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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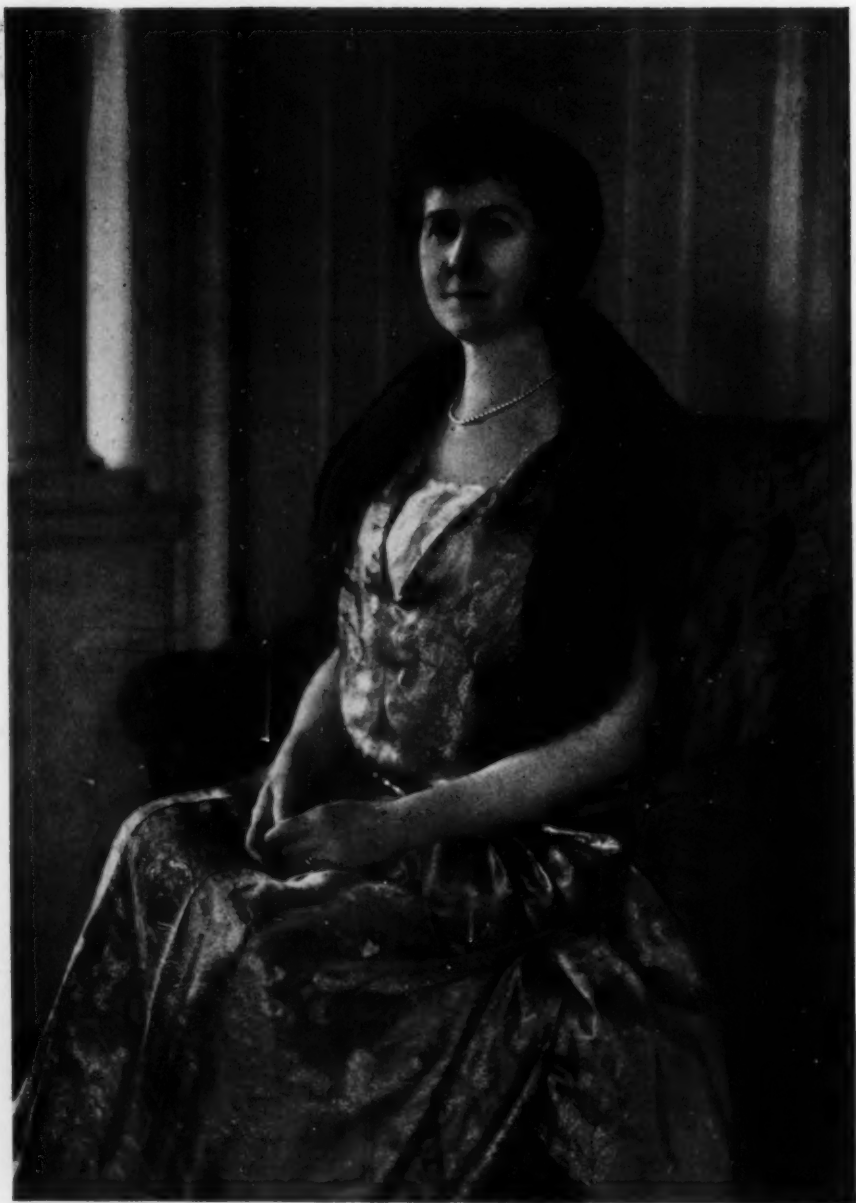
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MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK

PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LVII, No. 5

MAY, 1923

WHOLE No. 369

THE THIRTY-SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



PATRIOTIC ardor, recognition of vital problems affecting womankind today and the education of the young in the principles of Americanism and loyalty to American institutions and ideals characterized the opening sessions of the 32nd Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution which convened in Memorial Continental Hall on April 16, 1923, at 10.30 A.M.

A clarion call to the organization to stamp out the growing menace of pacifism, socialism, bolshevist and the debauchery of youthful minds by radical societies masquerading as "peace and freedom organizations" was sounded by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, the President General, in her annual address at the first session of the Congress. She deplored lack of reverence for the past and said that in "America we build only to tear down."

Mrs. Minor's address follows in full.

"What is the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution? What does it mean? What does it do?"

My answer is, that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is a *living force*. Every society which one has loved and worked for is a living force in the community. The kind of force it is depends upon the kind of influence it exerts in that community. And the kind of influence it exerts depends upon the kind of love you put into it. It depends on the kind of spirit in which you do its work. It depends on what you *give* to it, not what you get out of it.

Oh, you women, gathered here today from all the States, representatives of hundreds of chapters throughout our broad land, if I could only make you realize all that it means to be a Daughter of the American Revolution, I should regard that one thing alone as worth all the toil and care and anxiety and thought that have gone into my service as President General during the past three years!

What *does* it mean to be a Daughter of the American Revolution? It means, in its deepest sense, a self dedication to Home, Country, and God.

But many may say, "I am dedicated to these things without being a Daughter of the American Revolution." That is very true. Many are, but you, Daughters of the American Revolution are the heirs of those patriots who gave us our ideals of home, who founded our country, who had supreme faith in God and who brought this faith into their daily lives. Yours is the heritage which means America and all that America stands for, and yours is the sacred obligation to perpetuate and defend it. By joining this Society you acknowledge that

heritage and assume that obligation before the world.

It has been well written that those who have no reverence for their ancestors will have nothing worthy to transmit to their descendants. It is true that we are a Society that looks backward, but it is not into a dead past, as the critic calls it, but into a *living* past. No past that is worth anything can ever be called dead. And is not the past which gave us our homes and built up our country worth something? We look backward only that we may go forward with greater hope and courage. It is the fashion to sneer at the past, to make it the butt of superficial jokes and radical denunciation. But the fluttering leaves of a tree might just as well give themselves airs of superiority and deny the roots. Where would they be were the axe laid to the roots and the tree cut down? This is what many Americans, calling themselves "Liberals," are trying to do. Unstable, wavering, changeful as the wind that blows, they seek to cut the roots from under the tree, forgetful that the tree will come crashing down, carrying them and their cheap theories to ruin.

It has been pointed out that the immovable stability of Britain is her reverence for her past. When I was in England, the thing that impressed me most was her safeness. One felt so secure, so safe, for there was changelessness in the midst of progress, there was a live past in the midst of the living present. It breathed from the great cathedrals and the venerable homes, big and little, where the *same families had lived for generations*; it lived in the ancient streets of cities, which for generations have preserved the landmarks of past ages; it flourished in the hearts of a people who loved it as a sacred trust, to guard and pass on to future generations. In the sermon of a certain American clergyman preaching in London I find these words: "The English have a beautiful fondness for things which are old. Yesterday is held in reverence. The past is considered sacred, and is carried forward into the new generation. * * * The illustrious dead are not allowed to slip out of the mind. * * * The nation stands face to face continuously with its mighty dead. Blessed are the people who reverence the great and good of the generations that are gone. Britain is immovable because of her tight grip on the past."

The same may be asserted of any nation that holds to its traditions with the same tight grip; but as yet it cannot be said so surely of America. *We build only to tear down.* Our families rarely live in the homes of their ancestors, or even of their fathers and mothers. The changing aspects of American life are admitted as an

outstanding characteristic. Here today and gone tomorrow, has become a proverb. It is with difficulty that we have aroused interest in our past. It took a conscious effort. The existence of our patriotic societies is a proof of this statement. They sprang up to meet a need, which was literally the salvation of our past from oblivion. *There are no patriotic societies of this kind in England.* They are not needed there. *But in America our past was fast vanishing out of sight, and reverence for it was an unknown sentiment.* The great ones of our history, Washington, and Franklin, and the rest, were, it is true, remembered in marble, song, and story, but we lacked that living consciousness of the past which would make its greatness a part of the present and an inspiration for the future. It is this consciousness that the patriotic society has stirred within us, and in this the Daughters of the American Revolution have been preëminent in their power and influence. To you it has been given especially to arouse such reverence for the past as shall be among the most stabilizing of the elements that will mould the future out of the changing ideals and standards of today.

For these are changing in this age of unrest. The standards of the past seem no longer the standards of today. The craze for "progress," and for so called "liberal thought" is in danger of discarding the good in the past that should be permanent, along with the chaff that should be, and is, transitory. People are being led away from the well-trodden paths of their ancestors and are following *will-o' the wisps into the swamps of illusive and deceptive propaganda.* We sing:

"O beautiful for pilgrim feet
Whose stern, impassioned stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat
Across the wilderness."

but are we keeping to that thoroughfare? It led onward and upward in God's evolution, to the framing of a mighty nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. A false semblance of this equality, dedicated to the socialistic proposition that all men should have equality of possessions, has led another mighty nation to destruction. Yet this false semblance of equality still lures thousands into the belief that it is the ultimate goal of human destiny. Under the mask of peace and freedom movements, of human brotherhood movements, of international friendship movements, this socialism, by whatever name you call it, masquerades as though it, and it only, were that "one far-off divine event toward which the whole creation moves." Tear off the mask and you will see it as it is—the *denier* of homes, the *denier* of country, the



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THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WARREN G. HARDING, ADDRESSING THE THIRTY-SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION AT THE MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

denier of God, the negation of all that men have held sacred from time immemorial. Has not this onslaught upon religion—this attempt of socialists to abolish God, to eliminate Him from His universe, had frightful proof in the murder of a Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Church by the Reds of Russia? The whole world stands aghast at a crime perpetrated not alone against the individual, but against the sacred religious instincts of all mankind, regardless of church or creed.

It was an example of bolshevist repudiation of God. And bolshevism is socialism, and it is not confined to Russia. It is here in this country, deriding our faith in a God of righteousness, sneering at spiritual things, leading astray our young people, some of whom are saying, "There is no God."

To combat this "spirit that denies," this spirit of evil in our midst, is the sacred task of every Daughter of the American Revolution. This is one of the things it means to be a Daughter.

Here is another. We are the makers and guardians of our homes. Are we keeping them true to the standards of the past, when large families of Americans gathered about the hearth and learned to shoulder one another's burdens and rub off one another's faults? Where are the large families of Americans now? This question compels attention when we remember that our country today is forty-three per cent. foreign. It is *not birth control* that America needs today, for this control will not be practised by the foreigner and the poor, whom it professes to benefit. *It aims straight at the heart of the American home and the most sacred relations of life.* Make no mistake about that.

Great was the influence that went out from those large families of our ancestors, brought up as they were in righteousness and the sturdy, solid virtues that make up the character of the nation. The same influence cannot be wielded by the small families of today.

A book has recently come out which is entitled, "What is Wrong with Our Girls?" I do not believe there is anything radically wrong with our girls. I do not believe in thus taking it for granted that there is something wrong.

The negative thought is always a weakness. Believe, rather, in our girls and boys. I believe they are just as good as we were when we were of their age. In every generation human nature—and youthful human nature—is the same at bottom, and human nature is good, not bad. Laxities there surely are, but boys and girls are not the only culprits. They but reflect what they find around them. Look well, then, to these surroundings and these influences, and the

thoughts that prevail in the home and at school. Are they all that they should be for building up a foundation of honor and honesty, truth and integrity? We are the descendants of a generation which named its daughters *Prudence* and *Mercy*, *Hope* and *Faith*. In these days we think we are the discoverers of the law of auto-suggestion, of the power of mind over matter, of holding to right thoughts. Yet it all goes back to the good Book, which says, "As a man *thinketh* in his heart, so is he." Did not our ancestors dimly recognize this power of thought when they gave such names to their children, in the belief that constant repetition would inculcate these virtues in those who bore the names? There is nothing new in Coué-ism, but now we confine it to the physical, while in those days it was applied to the building up of character, and character builds homes.

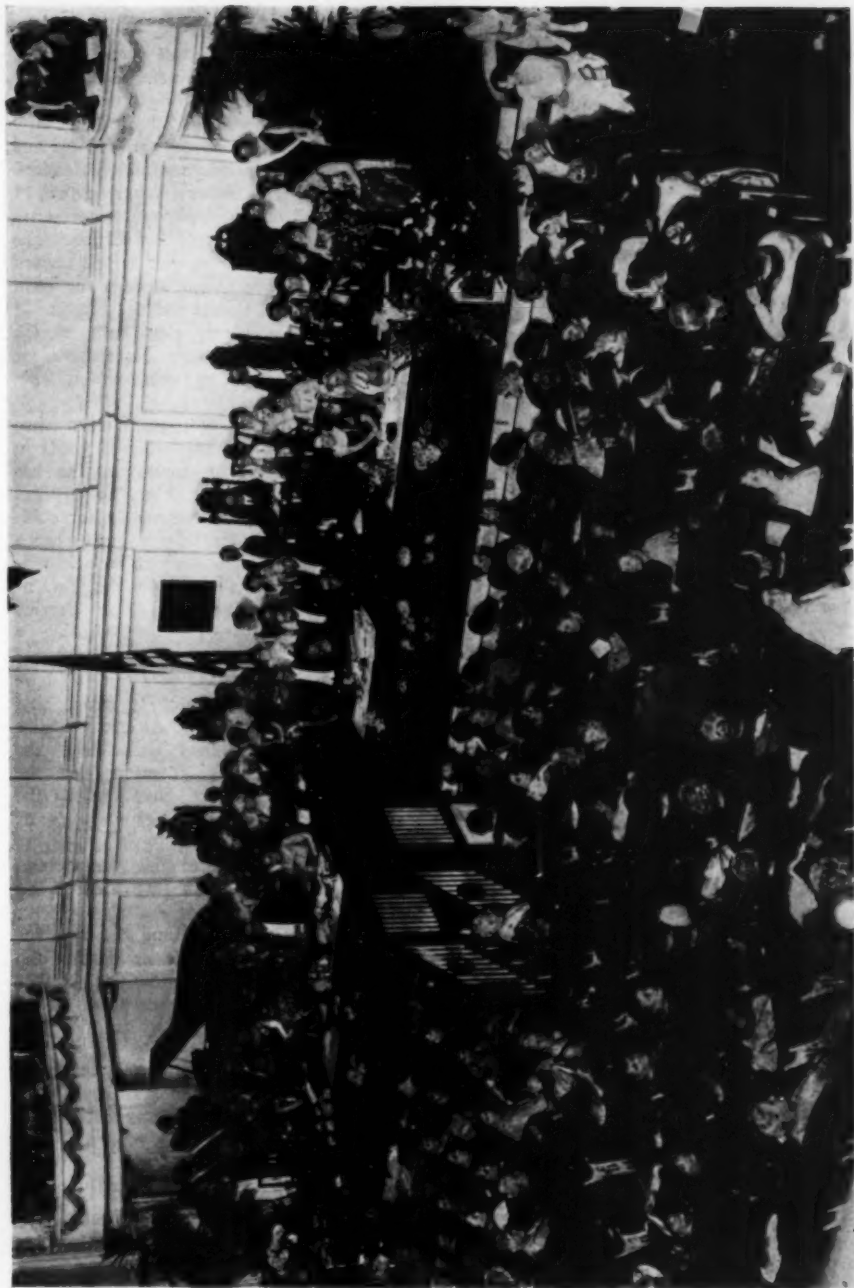
Many are the disintegrating influences that affect the homes of today—the movies, the automobile, the spirit of restlessness, all urging to excitement and change. It is for you to keep the homes of the nation firmly built up on the sure foundations of the past—the foundations of a strong, pure family life around the family lamp as a centre, from which flows all that is highest and best in the nation's character.

For a nation can rise no higher than the level of its homes and the character of its mothers. There can be no higher service to the nation than being a good mother.

Are the homes of the future safe in the hands of our girls? I believe that they are. Our girls will follow the sure instincts of good motherhood and home-making. And as long as millions of little homes dot the hillsides and broad plains of America, the socialist will never realize his vain dream of sinking them and all else in the collective ownership pool of the Reds.

And next to being a good mother is being a good teacher. Look well to your schools and the kind of teachers who are teaching your children. Next to our homes, our schools are the fountain-head of the Republic. We want teachers who are of high character, high ideals, and *unimpeachable loyalty to America*. Better the man or woman who teaches truth and integrity, orderliness and obedience, loyalty and love of country, than the most brilliant mind you can hire with money.

Character and patriotism and obedience to law—these are the essentials of training in the schools. Do we find them everywhere? There are many who feel that there is a weakness of moral fibre in the teaching in many of our schools. And it is well known that there is an organized movement of many years' standing among radicals to insinuate their doctrines into the schools and colleges all over the land.



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MONDAY EVENING SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. THE SPEAKERS WERE THE SECRETARY OF STATE, HON. CHARLES HUGHES, THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR, M. JUSSELAND AND THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES

It is alleged that there are over eight thousand teachers in our schools who are not loyal to the Government and Constitution of these United States and who are using their opportunities to teach disloyal doctrines and to throw discredit upon the ideals and principles of our National Government. It is further a fact that this insidious danger has increased alarmingly throughout the country. Here is a fertile field for your watchful care. See that your teachers are honestly, and not merely outwardly, loyal. See that they teach the principles of this Republic with that spirit of pride in this Country that befits a true American. *We want no teachers who say there are two sides to every question, including even our system of government; who care more for their "academic freedom of speech" and opinion (so called) than for their country. Academic freedom of speech has no place in school, where the youth of our country are taught and their unformed minds are developed. There are no two sides to loyalty to this country and its flag. There is nothing debatable about allegiance to that flag and the Republic for which it stands. Freedom of speech does not give the right to teach disloyalty to our children and college youth. The teacher who does not wish to teach loyalty toward the land that employs him, has one good remedy. He or she may resign and go where disloyal opinions can find expression without harm to anyone.*

Guard well your schools, lest the life of the nation be poisoned at its source. In the hands of our teachers lie the character and sound Americanism of our children, and the kind of men, women, and citizens they will grow up to be.

For our country is calling today for loyalty, and for service such as our forefathers and foremothers gave, willingly, unselfishly, and without recompense.

What we need more today is a revival of the spirit of its founders, who counted no sacrifice too great to be placed upon its altars. America is calling to each one of us to keep this spirit alive—to keep aloft its high standards of patriotism, of home-life and public service, of liberty under law, of religion held fast in the daily lives of the people. Those are your standards, your heritage of ideals. Yet they are unknown to hundreds of thousands in our country today; they are scoffed at by thousands more, who are waging deliberate war upon patriotism, and are seeking to discredit love of country in the minds of the rising generation. Therein lies our danger. Pacifists, socialists, internationalists of a certain type—all are working together to eradicate the sentiment of

patriotism in the hearts of the people. Why? Because, they argue, patriotism means war, and war means armament for national defense, and national defense means safety against the hoped-for world revolution and the "dawn of the new day." And so they would disarm America and kill patriotism in the hearts of her defenders. It is a vain dream. *The new day, so called, of the socialist and the bolshevist will never dawn out of its sea of blood and destruction.* The faces of our ancestors were ever turned toward the light of true liberty, not toward the lurid glare of the fires of license and destruction. In that light of true liberty they built up the nation. It is for us, their descendants, to cherish what they built up, and guard it from desecrating hands.

The need is great. What does it mean when justice fails in this country, when it yields to the desecrating hand of lawlessness, as has happened in Herrin, Illinois, where no jury can be found to convict men responsible for cold-blooded massacre? What does it mean when a jury divides and fails to convict an acknowledged Red caught plotting against the Government in the communist meeting in Berrien County, Michigan?

It means that in localities where such things can happen there has grown up a spirit of lawlessness foreign to America. It means that disloyalty to the principles of American justice and American liberty has undermined the character of the people. It means that the principles of communism have defied the Constitution and sowed the deadly seeds of treason in our midst.

It is time to awaken to this danger and to tell all radical agitators that there is no room in this country for the Reds.

Stand by the Constitution and the flag, for many are seeking to mutilate or destroy the Constitution, and to haul down the flag. Rather let us run up the flag safe in the hearts of all Americans, where no other flag can fly.

Up to the breeze of the morning I fling you,

Blending your folds with the dawn in the sky;
There let the people behold you and bring you

Love and devotion that never shall die.

Proudly, agaze at your glory I stand,

Flag o' my land! Flag o' my land!

Standard most glorious, banner of beauty,

Whither you beckon me, there will I go.

Only to you, after God, is my duty;

Unto no other allegiance I owe.

Heart of me, soul of me, yours to command,

Flag o'my land! Flag o'my land!

Pine to palmetto and ocean to ocean,

Though of strange nations we get our increase,

Here are your worshipers, one in devotion,

Whether the bugles blow battle or peace.

Take us and make us your patriot band,

Flag o'my land! Flag o'my land!

Now to the breeze of the morning I give you.

Ah! but the days when the staff will be bare.

Teach us to see you and love you and live you

When the light fails and your folds are not there.

Dwell in the hearts that are yours to command.

Flag o'my land! Flag o'my land!

"Only to you, after God, is my duty." That is the kind of patriotism that made us a nation. It gave us that flag with its circle of stars. It is the vital flame that burns on the altars of the nation's life. It is our sacred duty to keep it burning. That is what it means to be a Daughter of the American Revolution.

In view of this it is very proper that each one of us should search our own hearts and ask ourselves, "What kind of service am I giving to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to my State, to my Chapter. What kind of love am I putting into it? Am I in it for what I can get out of it in return for my dues, or in the way of social pleasure or of self-advancement? Am I in it for the satisfaction of ambition—for the office I can get? Or am I in it for love of country and what I can do to be of service to America? Am I in it as a sworn guardian of the Constitution and the flag, or only as a seeker of my own interests and pleasures?"

On the answers to these questions depends the kind of a living force our Society is in the country today—whether it be selfish, or whether it be high, and patriotic, and ennobling.

When we look back over the years at the achievements of our Society, I think we can answer these questions.

The hearts and lives of good women have been put into our Society; the service of unselfish women has been put into it—women who have loved God and country more than themselves, women who had a vision of patriotism and put reality into it. If this were not so, the wonderful growth of our Society and its splendid memorial and educational achievements all over this country today, would never have been.

They who have had the vision of an unselfish patriotism, who have served God, Home, and Country, are the women who have made, and are making, of our Society a living force for righteousness and loyalty. They are the ones who have put the right kind of love into it and the right kind of service. They have believed

in it—believed in its worth-whileness, in its ultimate development as a mighty power, rallying around the Constitution and the flag, "whether the bugles blow battle or peace," and directing the footsteps of men and women in the paths of liberty and faithful public service, blazed by their ancestors, the founders of this country.

Nobody paid much attention when a little group of women came together, nearly thirty-three years ago, and formed a society based on descent from Revolutionary ancestry. It was held to be a phase of ancestor worship, an outbreak of snobbishness, a futile looking backward to a dead past.

But those women founders and their later associates saw further and deeper, and today the deeper meaning of our organization stands revealed in all its significance. We realize that the finest and best use we can make of our lives is to do all we can to build up such an organization as ours, standing, as it does, for Home, Country, and faith in God. For are not these things fundamental? Is there anything else more fundamental?

We were born a nation of worshipers. Our ancestors of every sect came here seeking freedom to pray and praise as they wished. Faith in God was the cornerstone of our national structure. We need a revival of that faith. Faith, affirmations, constructive thought—these are the things we need today—just the simple, "Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief."

Life today is like one big question mark. Everybody is talking about problems. Nobody solves them. Everybody is asking questions. Nobody answers them. There is too much questioning and denying, and too little affirming. We are being steeped in the literature of pessimism, and negation, and problems—ever problems—without solutions.

The result is a mass of ill-considered reforming, hectic organizing, and much orating in halls of legislation and otherwise. Feverishly people get together to push this and to promote that; to tinker at the Constitution; to bombard the President or Congress or the Legislature; to form leagues or anti-leagues; to organize nationally and internationally in the name of millions, who know little of what is being done in their name. Out of all this surge the still, small voice of faith must be heard, if we are ever to get anywhere, and to hear it one must stop and listen. Like an overdosed patient *the world needs to be let alone for awhile, to get quiet and to settle down to the business of getting well.* We need faith, and a leader, and a quiet closet for prayer.

In the Sermon on the Mount there are no problems feverishly discussed; there are no negations. There are only strong, quiet affirmations, yet they changed the course of the world. "For He taught them as one *having authority*, and not as the scribes," and He said: "I am not come to destroy, but to *fulfill*!"

This faith is our heritage, it is our country's heritage. "In God we trust," is the nation's motto. See to it that we live up to it in our every day lives.

Give out a spirit of confidence. Show reliance on things higher than the material. Be a constructive, not a negative influence. *Believe in America. Believe that God guides her now, as always throughout our history.* "Lord, I believe. Help Thou mine unbelief." Thus shall we help to steady our country in this welter of groping minds. This, too, is what it means to be a Daughter of the American Revolution.

And with this deep meaning comes power—power to serve, and to mould and to guide the destinies of this land. You who are the heirs of the fathers, you who are the mothers of the children, you who are the makers of America's future—to you women—and men, too—of America's heritage, tradition, and background, the country looks for the perpetuation of its most sacred past; it looks to you for the safety of its future as the America we know and love.

This is what our Society means. It is a living force for righteousness and patriotism only so long as you put into it the spirit of a service that enriches the life of the people. In each community throughout the nation, wherever a chapter exists, let it be the centre from which radiates the spirit of true democracy, building up an enlightened citizenship, a public conscience, a civic pride in good schools and honest public service.

Remember the kind of work we do and the kind of influence we exert depends on the kind of love we put into them. Your chapter will reflect the spirit of its members as from a mirror, and the whole National Society will reflect the spirit of the chapters. Thus on each and every one of us devolves the solemn responsibility of a sacred service to be performed for Home and Country, because we are members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and heirs of a sacred trust. Can you not see, then, the power you are in this country, all working together to keep is true to the far-seeing vision of the Fathers?

What you *give* to such a Society is more priceless by far than what you get out of it. For all life is giving, not getting. All life is the expenditure of one's self, and if this ex-

penditure is for high and noble ends we are of all women the most blessed.

Look beyond the limits of your chapter and your town. Put your love and your loyalty into the great National Society of which you are a part. Make it and keep it a mighty power in the land, holding America safe in the footsteps of the great who have gone before. Thus will it grow mightier and mightier in the service of Home and Country, *moulding Americans in the image of a Washington*, and shedding the light of the great and constructive thought of the past along the dark and hidden pathways of the future.

This is the service to which, as Daughters of the American Revolution, we are dedicated.

Great is the stewardship and rich, indeed, will be the reward—an America made beautiful by God's grace as the temple of liberty and justice, righteousness and peace.

Colonel W. I. Lincoln Adams, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, presented the greetings of that society and made the suggestion that in the future there might come a merger of all the patriotic societies devoted to memorializing the American Revolution.

Commissioner Cuno H. Rudolph, brought the best wishes of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and residents of Washington to the delegates, and Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, President of the Children of the American Revolution, expressed the interest of that organization in the gathering of the parent society. She called attention to the fact that the founder of the C. A. R., Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Boston, author of "Five Little Peppers," was in attendance at the Congress.

Mrs. Livingston Hunter, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported that 904 delegates had registered out of a possible 2873 who were entitled to representation in the Congress. Of the number present 10 were national officers, 18 vice presidents general, 40 state regents, 488 chapter regents and 347 delegates.

The President of the United States and Mrs. Warren G. Harding were accorded

an enthusiastic ovation when they appeared at the afternoon session of the Congress. Rousing cheers were given as the President entered through the Memorial Portico and was escorted by his military aides and a committee from the National Board of Management to the platform. Meantime Mrs. Harding was conducted to the stage box where, as soon as her presence became known, the delegates accorded her a spontaneous ovation of her own, waving their handkerchiefs and calling out "We are glad to see you well again," and similar tributes of respect and affection. Mrs. Harding bowed her thanks from the box, while the President smiled his appreciation of the greeting being given to his wife.

Mrs. Harding was deeply interested in the proceedings and watched with close attention the renewed applause that greeted President Harding's formal presentation to the Congress by the President General, Mrs. Minor.

The delegates sat in rapt eagerness, so still that a pin could be heard as the President delivered a brief address which rang with Americanism. Round after round of applause broke across the most telling points of his speech, and the audience seemed keenly appreciative of the various points which he brought out. At the conclusion of his prepared remarks the President digressed for a minute to tell of a recent meeting he had with a man whose father had known George Washington.

President Harding said:

Daughters of the Revolution: It is a great pleasure to greet and join in the welcome which the nation's Capital gladly extends to the notable body of enlightened and patriotic women who gather annually to renew their pledges of highest national usefulness.

I am sure that Washington rejoices in the presence and profits by its contact with an association wherein long ago you merged the finest aspirations for service and submerged

every consideration of section, faction, ancient division and merely selfish ambition. It has been the uniform object of the Daughters of the Revolution to preserve and promote those sentiments of civic duty, of broadly national concern, of genuine patriotism, which constitute our richest inheritance from the fathers who laid the foundation of our national estate.

Our country will have done well when it is assured of the full enlistment of all the unselfish devotion of its womanhood in the supreme duty of implanting sentiments of real Americanism in the hearts of all our citizens. It is because your order has so long, so earnestly, so unswervingly led in enlisting womanhood for this splendid service that these yearly conventions are recognized as occasions of refreshment to the spiritual welfare and reinforcement to the physical reserves on which depend the national movement forward and upward. Yours is an unceasing, a self-perpetuating crusade. You seek constantly to draw in new armies of recruits to the forces which uphold the banners of exalted nationalism and of ennobling citizenship. Your service to country finds its recruits in the youth of the oncoming generation; it gains in strength through the training and discipline of these; it seeks always to expand and improve its ideals and aims through its efforts to open a wider and a truer vision to those who will be the leaders of tomorrow.

It is in this conception of your organization that, I think, we shall most justly appraise its usefulness to our country. You have made it your especial endeavor to train the rising generation in the ways of righteous and useful citizenship. In your zeal for a better tomorrow you have wrought greatly for a better today.

The Daughters of the Revolution have preserved for us all a lesson in the desirability of forbearance, patience and tolerance. In the beginnings of the nation there were wide divergences of judgment about institutions, methods, directions, means and measures. There were conflicts of sentiment, section and fundamental social procedures. Passions were often inflamed, and jealousy often was threatened. These conflicts required to be settled through mutual concessions, through generous recognition of inevitable and yet perfectly honest differences. Fortunately for our country's great experiment, there was a sufficient endowment of wisdom, moderation and selfishness to make possible the adjustment of all the differences. The great project of government of the people, for the people, by the people was sent forth in the world because no group or faction or narrow interest assumed to be or to represent all the people. No group

arrogated to itself all the political righteousness of the young republic.

Because it has ever been the aim and object of your organization to keep this general attitude at the front among your policies, one is prompted to note the striking coincidence between the complexities of those early days in our history and the problems which the world confronts today. Never has mankind faced difficulties of such varied character, or on so huge a scale, as now propound to it the riddle of the Sphinx. The very destiny of the race, the future of civilization, seem to depend on our finding answer, and on our sincere, generous, broad-minded acceptance of that answer when it is found. Until the new paths are well revealed, we must hold secure those which we inherited. We shall not find an answer which will be completely satisfactory to any State, or race or people. But if we shall pursue our quest with open mind, and with purpose of achieving the largest benefit for the greatest number, I believe we shall in the end discover that we have attained also a large advantage for those who seemed to be making something of sacrifice to the common welfare.

Such was the spirit in which the fathers of our country reached the compromises which made this nation possible. It is the spirit which your organization has sought to inculcate among all the elements of the community, and to whose nurture you have contributed so generously and well. It is the spirit, I am sure, in which the world of today must attack the problems that beset its way toward realization of the higher destiny we all believe is in store for humanity.

It is good to recall the beginning. The war-torn world of today easily might find a helpful lesson and cheering encouragement therein. In a chaos of victory, prostrate in material fortunes, wrecked financially, with interests conflicting and ideas opposing, the founding fathers found a way to union and concerted effort to restoration and attainment. World wonder, sometimes world envy, has attended the astounding development. But there has come to us a glorious country, a cherished nationality, an inheritance which it is an inspiration to preserve, and we have the prospect of future advancement, for ourselves and helpfulness to the world, ever to impel America onward.

I can't resist telling it to you—it is only a few days since I had the extraordinary fortune to shake hands with a gentleman who told me his father knew George Washington. Isn't that a wonderful thing—that I could meet in 1923 an American whose father knew the founder of our Republic? It serves to remind you how

brief is the span of time between the immortal beginning and the wonderful now.

On numerous occasions I have met granddaughters and grandsons of some of the immortal founders. I have met two granddaughters of Alexander Hamilton. Only three generations between the beginning and now—less than a century and a half! And yet, here in America, with so unpromising a beginning, we have come to the point when I think it no unseemly boast to say that America is one of the governmental marvels of the world—the highest type of democracy on earth.

It was the inspiration of the fathers—oh, I believe the founding was inspired. Somehow there were laid the broad principles, and there was given a beginning on which we Americans have builded, not for ourselves alone, but we have furnished an asylum of hope to the oppressed peoples of the world, and given them the opportunity to drink in the inspiration of American freedom, to embrace the offerings of American opportunity, to stand exalted amid the rights and privileges of American citizenship.

We have never been remiss except in one thing—I speak of it now because I rejoice in your efforts to correct that remissness—we offered much and we asked too little. It is not right for anybody on earth to have the fortunes, the privileges, the favors and the opportunities of American citizenship without assuming every duty and every obligation thereof. No; I do not see how any American can escape a sense of satisfaction in contemplating this great plan, and if I had one word to say on this happy occasion—and it is a very great and pleasing occasion to me—I want America to preserve the things that came to us, and then in the best conscience of the republic to go on for ourselves and to play our part in helping humanity forward throughout the world.

Interesting statistics were contained in the annual report of Mrs. Minor, as President General, at the afternoon session. It was a review of her three years' service in this office and the noteworthy achievements of her administration. Ten thousand one hundred and forty-five members were admitted during the past year, making the total number admitted 33,876 during these three years.

In her three years of service Mrs. Minor has visited chapters and state conferences in 28 states and has travelled

many thousands of miles in the interests of the Society. Three hundred and seventy-five thousand copies of the Immigrant's Manual, a guide to newly arrived aliens, have been printed and distributed in two English and five foreign language translations. More than \$48,000 has been subscribed for this purpose. Eleven lineage books have also been published giving the details of the descent of thousands of members from their Revolutionary ancestors.

The crowning achievements of the administration was the holding of the Arms' Conference in Memorial Continental Hall, making it forever historic in the annals of the country, and the erection of the new administration building at a cost of more than \$200,000 under the direction of a special committee headed by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Chairman, Honorary President General of the Society.

In concluding her report Mrs. Minor made the final recommendations of her administration as follows:

That the expenses of the President General while on official business be defrayed by the Society not to exceed \$3000 a year.

That the creation of a Social Service Committee at Ellis Island by the Board of Management be ratified.

That the balance of the Tilloloy Fund be made a permanent fund the interest of which to be used as a maintenance and repair fund for the water works erected by the D.A.R. as a war memorial at Tilloloy, France and that

The cup given at Annapolis yearly be awarded for excellence in practical seamanship rather than for the best record in International Law and Seamanship as formerly.

Before closing her report, the President General said:

"I want to express my very great appreciation of the faithful and efficient service given to this Society by our clerical force. They are exceptionally fine young women, intelligent, loyal; taking a genuine interest in their work, cheerful and willing to work early and late when the necessity arises.

"Of Miss Flora Fernald, who has served so faithfully as my private secretary throughout the three years, I cannot say enough in praise and appreciation. Her services have been invaluable to me. She is worthy of every confidence and I appreciate her untiring and devoted service more than I can say."

Other National Officers who reported were the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. A. Marshall Elliott; the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, who received an ovation when she appeared.

Mrs. Hanger reported the total number of Chapters to be 1923 and the total admitted membership 189,454. In briefly summing up her work for the past three years, she said 216 organizing regents have been appointed, 129 chapters authorized, and 254 chapters organized, including the Benjamin Franklin Chapter in Paris, France. This is the largest number of chapters ever organized in the same length of time.

Interesting reports were then given by Miss Emma T. Strider, Registrar General; Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, Treasurer General; Mrs. George W. White, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, Chairman, Auditing Committee; Miss Lilian M. Wilson, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, Librarian General, and Mrs. George W. White, Curator General.

Miss Strider, Registrar General, stated that since the last Continental Congress 10,145 members have been admitted to the National Society. The last national number accorded at the National Board meeting on April 14th, was 189,454. In addition to the original papers, 2189 supplementals have been accepted, making a total of 12,334 papers verified, of which 1125 added new records to our files.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, brought rounds of ap-

plause by her report. The total receipts for the year were \$248,412.71 and the disbursements amounted to \$172,914.80. Of the \$132,872.63 balance, \$95,000 was transferred to the permanent fund; \$5,000 was transferred to the Magazine account, and a working balance remained on hand March 31st, when the books were closed for the year, of \$32,872.63.

A brilliant scene was presented at the night session when the delegates assembled to hear Secretary of State Hughes speak on the international policies of the United States. In introducing Secretary Hughes, Mrs. Minor put the Society on record as being for a strong army and navy to protect the United States from all foes. Tremendous applause greeted this statement of policy.

Secretary Hughes' speech follows in full:

It is always a pleasure to address the Daughters of the American Revolution because you represent a spirit and purpose that are of vital importance in our national life. You preserve the memories of a great struggle of arms, but you do this in the spirit of international friendship and for the purpose of buttressing the interests of peace. You erect memorials to the great heroes of that struggle, but only to inculcate the principles to which they devoted their lives. Above all, you aim to inspire that love of country, that burning zeal of true patriots which is our unifying force and final security.

We pay our tribute to the founders of the republic but the republic is not an end, but an opportunity. We fought the great war to preserve the essentials of liberty and security, but these again spell opportunity. We need now the applied patriotism of peace.

In this effort we have special difficulties to surmount. Our racial inheritances give us the strength of many lands, but we are troubled by the defective assimilation and a vivid sense, on the part of many among our people, of blood relation to other peoples, instead of promoting good-will afflicts our life with divisions and traditional animosities which are foreign to our soil.

We have also inescapable differences in the economic interests of different vocations and activities; and, when the unifying power of a supreme issue disappears, the harmony of the patriotic music of common endeavor is lost in the strident and discordant noises of controversy over the interests of particular groups. Then we have the privileges and difficulties of constant political agitation. Politics is our chief staple. We have not only a fertile soil but an unexample producing organization in our Federal system with full national equipment and 48 States with a host of municipalities. Thus we have the maximum opportunity for divisive counsels and we take full advantage of it. When our patriot looks for the path to national salvation he is confronted by a labyrinth.

It is the function of patriotic organizations, amid these inevitable strivings, to look for the common ground on which all citizens, despite differences of race, creed, party and economic interest can unite to promote the general welfare. We begin by recognizing that loyalty to the flag is not loyalty to a particular race.

It is loyalty to our institutions. That is the essence of Americanism. They are institutions of an ordered liberty, of a system of government designed to secure requisite national power without unnecessary impairment of local autonomy, to give opportunity to the majority to rule while safeguarding the essentials of personal freedom. They are institutions providing for orderly changes but not making them too easy, so that the expression of the people's will may be deliberate. They are institutions grounded in respect for law. There is no room here for those who plot revolution.

We believe in free speech and free assembly, but there is no freedom to counsel violence or the overturning of the government. The question is the one which Lincoln put—whether a constitutional republic or democracy can maintain its integrity against its own domestic foes. "Whether," as he said, "discontented individuals, too few in numbers to control administration according to organic law," can upon any pretence, or arbitrarily without pretense, "break up their government and thus practically put an end to free government upon this earth."

We are ready with our answer to this question. Against insidious propaganda, as well as open assault, against all revolutionary efforts we stand united, not to serve any selfish interests, but to protect the fundamental interests of all citizens alike; in defense of liberty and order, which are inseparable; in defense of free labor, which is the foundation of prosperity. Here is common ground for patriots.

Respect for our institutions is more than a sentiment against revolution and anarchy. It has intelligent regard for the method in which power is exercised under our system of government. We have a very complicated system, and the applied patriotism of peace demands an understanding of it. How many controversies and recriminations we should be spared, if regard would only be had to a few simple rules which should govern political proposals!

There are so many who wage a battle of generalities when particularization would end the struggle. They demand that something be done, but they fail to tell precisely what it is; they do not reflect whether what they think should be done can be done; or if it can be done, with what branch of the government power and responsibility lies. Is it for the President, or for the President and Senate, or for the Congress? There is always time for the expression of an aspiration, but an aspiration is not a program, and programs calling for action of responsible authorities should be definite and capable of realization.

Patriotism demands not simply loyalty to the conception of law but loyalty to the actual laws of the land so long as they remain laws. We are ruled by preponderating opinion expressed in the constitutional method. You can not afford to breed disrespect for law because you dislike the will of the majority which has been duly ascertained. The reign of law is not an abstraction; it can not be had save as there is obedience to the rules of action established by the community. You can not maintain order by inciting disorder; you can not protect the rights you cherish if you imperil the supremacy of law by which alone they are safeguarded.

But we desire our laws to be the actual expression of preponderating opinion. There is an ever present danger in the attempted rule of minorities, who by skillful organization and constant propaganda seek to assert a political power to which they are not entitled. How are you to meet this? Not by denying the right to organize; that would be futile. Still less by denying freedom of the press and liberty of advocacy; we can not curtail the privileges which are of the essence of freedom.

We are always brought back to the same conclusion that self-government in democracy is the most difficult of human tasks; that there is no artificial formula by which capacity for self-government can be supplied. The protection of the community and of the individual, and the remedy for the ills of democracy, can only be found in the cultivation of an intelligent public judgment which demands accuracy and fairness; which insists that proposals shall be

precisely framed and shall be discussed upon their merits; which demands dignity and restraint in public representatives.

This is especially important in connection with our relation to the peoples of other countries. Good faith and good will—these form the foundation of the temple of peace. It can have no other, and no architectural contrivance without them will avail.

As citizens we are justified by faith, by fidelity to the ideals of the republic. But this faith without works is dead, and the works of mere political activity will not suffice. This fidelity can only be realized in a sane, strong and just character. The leaders whom we revere had it; their endeavors are a precious memory because they revealed it. It is your special opportunity and privilege to reinforce the lessons of their lives and thus to aid in reproducing among the men and women of today the same principles of action which made the service of these heroic leaders possible and imperishable.

"All hail to France! We wish her well in her struggle for justice which can alone compensate for all she has suffered," said Mrs. George Maynard Minor, the President General, in introducing M. Jules Jusserand, Ambassador of France, at the evening session. Instant applause proved that the delegates approved her remarks and the Ambassador appeared greatly gratified at this demonstration as he began his talk.

The Ambassador complimented the Society for its patriotic ideals and also praised their plans for the preservation of Yorktown which he declared was one of the world shrines of liberty. The British ambassador was sitting by him as he spoke and half turning to him Ambassador Jusserand continued:

"I can say this even in the presence of the British Ambassador because the three nations of Yorktown have maintained a friendship now for more than a century and it helps world peace to preserve such ancestral souvenirs of heroic days.

"The friendship between France and America will never be an entangling one" he continued, "In 1917 you came to the rescue of France and her allies because the principles of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech were threatened

and in remembrance I believe of the help my country had been able to give you in the American Revolution. We had no treaties, you just came and helped. The love and trust of nations is better than written pledges and I endorse what President Harding said this morning that good will and trust will one day rule the world.

It is a long journey to real peace but such sentiments will bring it nearer."

Referring to Mrs. Minor's statement bearing on the French struggle to collect reparations from the Germans, the Ambassador said that in 1871, although a beaten nation, France, with one-fourth of her territory occupied, Alsace and Lorraine lost, and an indemnity of five million francs to pay, paid the whole sum through the willingness and sacrifice of her people to keep faith a whole year ahead of time. "We should like to leave the Ruhr," ended the Ambassador. "We received nothing but promises for four years. We long for a change in the minds of the Germans. If they would only say 'we are sorry.' France has no intention of annexation. As soon as Germany fulfils the treaty, we will leave."

The British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, who was the next speaker, expressed his admiration for Ambassador Jusserand and declared that although he always tried to follow him yet he felt it would not be wise for a British Ambassador to keep harping on Yorktown. The

delegates greeted this sally with laughter while the Ambassador gravely continued that he would like to see the anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown a British festival.

"However," he said, "while it is well to keep the great deeds of the past alive it is not good to perpetuate its hatred or misunderstandings. All nations have things to forget. In the forgiveness of nations for the mistakes of each other is the way to peace."

That economic distress and disturbances provide the fertile soil for socialism was pointed out by the Ambassador, who further stated that the economic interest of the nations are interlocked.

He expressed the opinion that the greatest need of the world is to get trade going and in that way much of the unrest would cease. "A well-fed people are unusually content," concluded Sir Auckland. "It is starving peoples who talk and enact revolution."

"History teaches us that in periods of stable prosperity we have had our nearly complete periods of peace. The most urgently required thing at present is the return to the full volume of international trade. When we get that the world will see the skies in every direction lightening rapidly."

(The week of Congress will be concluded in the June Magazine)



NATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ELECTED AT THE THIRTY-SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS



HE distinguished women elected to national office at the 32nd Continental Congress have loyally served the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for many years.

They bring to the positions they will fill executive ability and a thorough knowledge of the organization, its needs and its requirements. Representing as they do every section of the country, they will uphold the traditions and ideals of the National Society.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, of Cooksburg, Pennsylvania, is the first President General from the Keystone State. She has already served the Society in many capacities—Regent of Brookville Chapter, 1899–1914; State Vice Regent of Pennsylvania, 1914–1917; State Regent, 1917–1920;

and Vice President General from that State from 1920 to 1923. Both in state and national work, Mrs. Cook's executive ability has gained her the chairmanship of many important committees.

Under her State Regency, in eighteen months the Pennsylvania Daughters contributed in money and gifts the sum of \$319,212.10 toward war work.

Mrs. Cook's parents were Lewis Gregg and Sarah Jones Haines, both distin-

guished in the Society of Friends. Of late years, Mrs. Cook has identified herself with the Presbyterian Church.

Among the societies of which Mrs. Cook is a member are the Colonial Governors, Founders and Patriots, and the Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania.

As a college woman, Mrs. Cook has always been in active sympathy with the most progres-



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MRS. FRANK HERBERT BRIGGS
RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL

sive methods of education. An able parliamentarian, a just presiding officer, conversant with local and state club work, an executive of established record, and with great personal charm, she is admirably equipped to fill the high office of President General.

Noted for her philanthropic activities and her deep interest in Americanization, Mrs. Thomas A.

Edison will bring to her work as Chaplain General a big heart and willing service. She is regent of the Essex Chapter of Orange, N. J., and is a member of the Methodist-Episcopal Church. Mrs. Edison's husband, the eminent inventor, is known the world over. During the world war, Mrs. Edison's patriotic work brought her many honors. She served with distinction as Vice Chairman of the D.A.R. War Relief Service Committee.

Elected to the important post of Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Frank Herbert Briggs, of Lewiston, Maine, will bring to it executive ability and a working knowledge of the requirements of the National Society with which she has been affiliated for many years, her national number being 6175. She has attended



Photo by Grady.

MRS. WILLIAM S. WALKER
ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

every Continental Congress and has served on both the Legislative and Finance Committees.

Besides her work in the National Society, Mrs. Briggs was president of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs in 1898, and since residing in the City of Washington, she has been a vice-president of the Congressional Club and also of the 20th Century Club.

Mrs. Briggs is the daughter of Senator and Mrs. William P. Frye and was born in Lewiston, Maine. She was educated in the public schools and at Fessenden School at Stamford, Conn. She married Mr. Frank H. Briggs, who for twelve years has been marshal of the United States Court of Customs Appeals.

Mrs. Flora Bredes Walker, the wife of Mr. William Sherman Walker, of Seattle, Washington, has already proven herself well fitted for the office of Organizing Secretary General, having organized nine new chapters in her state during her two years as state regent. Mrs. Walker was born in Bedford, Ohio, on November 1, 1881, and is of New England ancestry—the Palmer, Bishop, Glasier, Matteson, King and Green families being among the



MRS. JAMES HOWARD STANFIELD
REGISTRAR GENERAL



MRS. ALFRED J. BROSSAU
TREASURER GENERAL

early settlers. She comes from the same Bishop line as Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Her parents moved to the Middle West when she was five years of age, and three years of her academic school work was done at Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas. Later she attended Lake Erie College in Painesville, Ohio, for two years. Her university training

was received at the State Universities of Kansas and Washington.

Mrs. Walker has resided in Seattle, Washington, for twenty-two years and has been actively identified with and an indefatigable worker in many organizations. As secretary, president and trustee of The Day Nursery, which is one of the largest philanthropic societies of Seattle, and as an active worker in such organizations as The Children's Orthopedic Hospital, she has found an outlet for some of her extraordinary energies. She has been a member of The Daughters of the American Revolution for sixteen years and has served her chapter and state in various capacities. Her most notable achievement during the two years of State Regency just ended is the establishment of a University home for young



MRS. GEORGE DEBOLT
HISTORIAN GENERAL

women members who may be attending the State University. This house is operated along the lines of other organized houses on a University Campus.

During the War Mrs. Walker was one of the first to organize the local Chapter of the Red Cross on a war-time basis and was a leader in the work of The National Council of Defense and The

National League for Women's Service.

The Army has supplied one National Officer in the wife of Major James Howard Stansfield, who has been elected Registrar General. Mrs. Stansfield is already known to thousands of D.A.R. members as the efficient and beloved Registrar National of the N.S.U.S. Daughters of 1812. She has served that Society for twelve years on the state board of Illinois and as Honorary President. She served eight years as Vice President and President of White Star Auxiliary to the 2nd Regiment, Illinois National Guard; two years on National Board of the Spanish War Veteran Auxiliary as Judge Advocate; is a member of Chicago Colony of New England Women; of Founders and Patriots, and

Vice President of the Connecticut Society of Daughters of American Colonists.

Mrs. Stansfield first joined the Tuscarora Chapter, N.S.-D.A.R., of Birmingham, N. Y., and later transferred to the George Rogers Clark Chapter of Oak Park, Illinois. She served in that chapter for seven years as Secretary, Historian, and Registrar.

Mrs. Stansfield, before her marriage to Major Stansfield, was Miss Inez Snyder. Her husband is on duty in the Judge Advocate General's Department in Washington.

Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, the Treasurer General, whose national number is 8730, has been a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution ever since her girlhood. Her first chapter was the Mary Little Deere of Moline, Illinois.

In 1906, she organized the Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter of Albion, Michigan, and was its regent for several years. Later she served as treasurer for an equal length of time. She still retains her membership in the Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter, although a resident of New York City and an associate member of the Manhattan and Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapters. For two years she served as



MRS. ALVIN HENRY CONNELLY
REPORTER GENERAL TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

State Director of Michigan and for three years was State Recording Secretary.

For three years she served as Chairman of Michigan Soldiers' Welfare Work in New York City, having charge of money and all contributions made by Michigan women for the comfort of the wounded soldiers of that state in the New York City hospitals.

Mrs. Brosseau has for three years been National Chairman of Transportation, and she is at present National Chairman of the Ellis Island Immigrant Aid Committee.

While the Daughters of the American Revolution has made the greater claim upon her time, she has always been keenly interested in all organizations of a civic and charitable character, and has had much experience along the lines of practical endeavor.

West Virginia is justly proud of Mrs. George DeBolt, who holds the office of Historian General. She has served that state in many important positions, among them State Chairman of Committee on By-laws, State Librarian, State Vice Regent, State Regent and Honorary State Regent. She has served the National Society as Chairman of the Eastern Divi-

sion Committee on National Old Trails Road. She is a graduate of Wellesley College, and her tastes and training make her peculiarly fitted for the position she now fills. She was the organizing regent and the first elected regent of William Haymond Chapter and is a life member of its executive board.

Mrs. DeBolt was war president of the West Virginia

Federation of Women's Clubs and has since been State Chairman of the Public Welfare Department of the Federation.

The newly elected Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Alvin Henry Connelly, of Kansas City, Missouri, known in the literary world as Clyde D. Connelly, is State Historian of the Missouri Daughters. Mrs. Connelly was the first to appoint a State Research Committee, and has succeeded in compiling a number of interesting books, among them the "History of Early Missouri Women."

While a resident of the State of Missouri, Mrs. Connelly was born and partly educated in Kentucky. For a short time she resided in Kansas and upon her marriage moved to Missouri.



MRS. CHARLES S. WHITMAN
CURATOR GENERAL

Mrs. Connelly is a member of the American Federation of Art and a lecturer on art and other subjects; organizer and President for seven years of the Betsy Hall C. A. R.; a member of the League of American Pen Women; a writer and producer of historical plays and sketches; General Federation of Women's Clubs; Parliamentarian; Treasurer of Arts and

Crafts of the Art Institute, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Y. W. C. A.

The Museum of Memorial Continental Hall is gaining many valuable historical relics and the work of the Curator General and her responsibilities have increased rapidly thereby. Mrs. Charles Seymour Whitman, who now fills that office, has been actively interested in the Daughters of the American Revolution for many years, and has served as Vice President General from New York from 1920 to 1923. She was a member of the National Committee of the Fountain and Painting; the Rosa Bonheur Committee, Committee on Public Relations, chairman of the New York State D. A. R. gift to Schuyler Mansion Committee, and for-



MRS. LARZ ANDERSON
LIBRARIAN GENERAL



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MRS. THOMAS A. EDISON
CHAPLAIN GENERAL

merly regent of the Mohawk Chapter at Albany.

Mrs. Whitman, before her marriage to Charles S. Whitman, former Governor of New York State, was Miss Olive Hitchcock, and was born in New York City in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Whitman have two children, Olive and Charles Seymour, Jr. She is a member of the following clubs: Colony Club,

Cosmopolitan Club, Woman's City Club, National Woman's Republican Club, Woman's Republican Association State of New York, Woman's Republican Club, Vice-President Seaside Home for Crippled Children, City Federation Woman's Club, State Federation of Woman's Club, Woman's Forum, Colonial Dames, State of New York, Colonial Daughters, Holland Dames, Huguenot Society, National Society of New England Women, Civic Federation and the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter D. A. R. She has received the "Medaille Reconnaissance Francaise" from the French Government for war work.

Mrs. Larz Anderson, of the District of Columbia, the Librarian General, is an earnest supporter of the aims and ideals of the National Society. Being an author herself, she has a love and vener-



MRS. FRANKLIN P. SHUMWAY
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL

ation for books and is deeply interested in the development of the already notable library at Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. Anderson is the daughter of the late Commodore George H. Perkins, U. S. Navy, and his wife, Anna Weld, and being born and educated in Boston, she was early enrolled among its authors. Her books of travel, her diplomatic

experiences and some very interesting books for children are her best-known literary work.

In 1897, she married Mr. Larz Anderson, and has made her winter home in Washington, except during her husband's terms of foreign service, as Minister to Belgium and Ambassador to Japan.

During the World War Mrs. Anderson's services were brilliant and notable as a member of National and International Relief and Red Cross Committees, and in the French and Belgian front-line Hospitals. These last brought her, among her many other decorations, the medal of Elizabeth of Belgium and the coveted Croix de Guerre.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, of Melrose, Massachusetts, has given many years of devoted service to the National Society.

She has been for twenty-six years a member of this organization and during that period has helped to increase its membership to more than 8000 members. Nine new chapters have been organized during her three-year term of office as State Regent, making 103 chapters now in Massachusetts. Mrs. Shumway organized in 1911 the Old State House Chapter in her own city, of which she was regent for five years. For three years she served with marked success as State Registrar and on completion of her term of office was elected State Vice Regent, and served for four years with such satisfaction that in 1920 she was elected State Regent by the largest majority of votes secured by any state regent for fifteen years.

During the time she was State Vice Regent she was appointed State Chairman of the Valley Forge Committee, and after long effort secured contributions from Massachusetts Daughters of more than \$2000, to pay for a memorial bell for the Memorial Chapter, in honor of Massa-

chusetts men who served at Valley Forge during the Revolutionary War. The great needs of the International College at Springfield were brought to the attention of the Daughters by Mrs. Shumway, in 1920, and during her term as regent the chapters have contributed several thousand dollars toward the current expenses of this school and at the recent State meeting the chapters pledged \$60,000 to pay for building a new dormitory.

The six Vice Presidents General elected at the 32nd Continental Congress were: Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, of New Jersey; Mrs. Ellet G. Drake, of Nebraska; Mrs. Henry A. Beck, of Indiana; Mrs. William McGee Wilson, of Ohio; Mrs. Gerald Livingston Schuyler, of Colorado; and Mrs. Charles B. Boothe, of California.

The Honorary Vice Presidents General elected to fill the three vacancies were Mrs. John Franklin Swift, Mrs. William Butterworth, and Mrs. Julius J. Estey.



ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

The Colonel Walter Scott Prize Fund Committee announces the Anne Rogers Minor Prize Essay Contest on the topic: "The Value of the Historic-Patriotic Society," the contest to begin in October, 1923, and close in February, 1924.

Two prizes will be offered. The contest will be open to members only, and the details of arrangements will be given in the September issue of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

(MRS. CHARLES WHITE) FRANCES TUPPER NASH,
Chairman of Fund Committee.



WASHINGTON'S FAMILY LIFE AT MOUNT VERNON

By Charles Moore

Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts

EDITOR'S NOTE: The first of Mr. Moore's articles on George Washington, appeared in the November, 1922, *DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION* MAGAZINE.

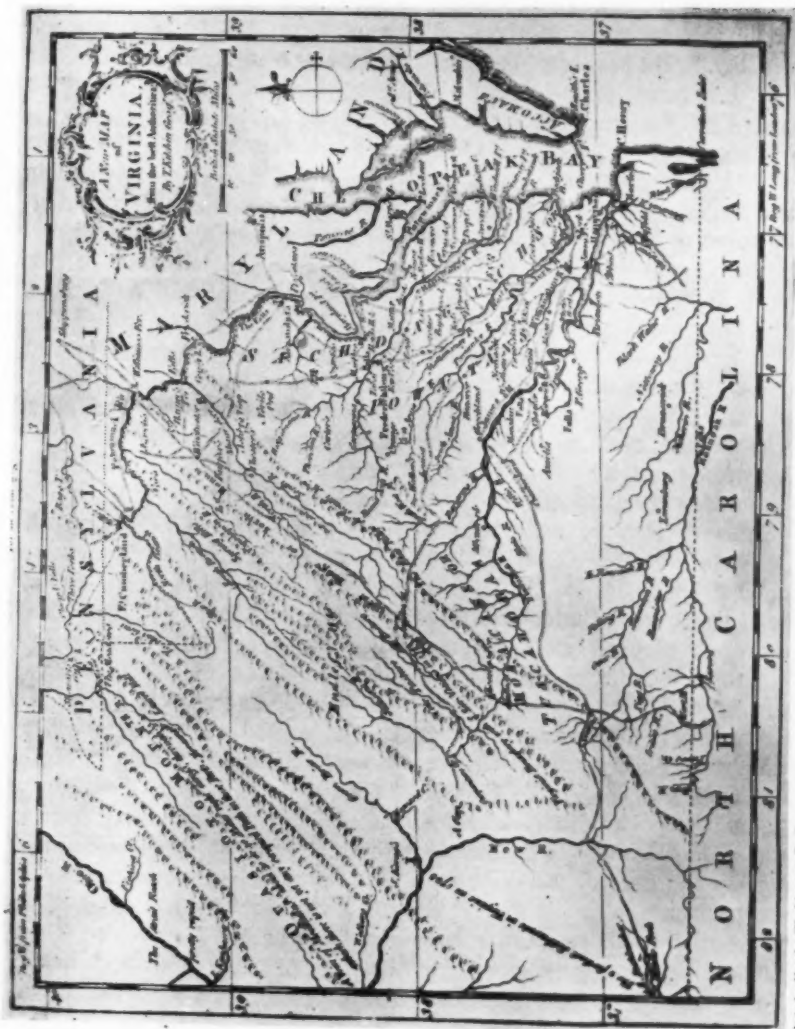


NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1760, at Mount Vernon was spent by Washington in visiting his plantations. On his return he found Mrs. Washington "broke out with the Meazles," and the next day he took the occasion of her indisposition to post his books and put them in good order. On the fifth day of her illness, Mr. Green came from Pohick rectory and "prescribed the needful," and at dinner-time Dr. James Laurie (the family physician on an annual stipend of £15) appeared. Mrs. George William Fairfax spent the day with Mrs. Washington, and, the evening being cold and windy, was sent home to Belvoir in the chariot, which did not return in time to take the family to church next day.¹ Relieved by the improvement of his wife's health, Washington was plagued by an oysterman's disorderly conduct, who interfered with hauling the seine for fish; and there was further trouble over "Mr. French's great love of money," which led

¹ Moncure D. Conway's gossip that "Martha Washington was always rather cool to this beautiful Mrs. G. W. Fairfax of Belvoir," has no better basis than the presumption that a wife must of necessity be jealous of her husband's prenuptial female friends. The abundant correspondence between the families gives no substance for even a shadow.

the latter to break his contract, because pork had risen from 20/ to 22/6.

Mrs. Washington's sister Anna, Mrs. Burwell Bassett of Eltham, on York River, came for a visit. She and Colonel Washington spent a day at Belvoir, and on a Saturday the two set out for Port Royal, where Washington was to meet her husband, Colonel Bassett, on matters of estate business. The morning was clear and fine, but remarkable white frosts presaged falling weather. The travellers "past Occoquan witht. any great difficulty notwithstanding the wind was something high and lodgd at Mr. McCrae's in Dumfries." Here he was told "that Colonel Cocke was disgusted at my House and left it because he see an old negro there resembling his own Image," a not uncommon but always disagreeable reminder. Monday afternoon they were met by Colonel Bassett, who ferried them across the Rappahannock to Port Royal. Business concluded, Colonel Washington again set out on Tuesday morning. He dined at Colonel Carter's where the host had assembled a goodly company; but Colonel Champe, with whom he supped and passed the night, had been less provident, and the result was "a very lonesome evening, not anybody favoring us with their company but himself." Slipping out of the Champe house before the family was stirring, Washington writes: "abt 10 reachd my mothr. where I breakfasted and



MAP OF VIRGINIA IN GEORGE WASHINGTON'S DAY

Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

then went to Fredericksburg with my brother Sam who I found there; . . . was disappointed of seeing my Sister [Betty] Lewis & getting a few goods which I wanted out of the [Fielding Lewis] Stores, returned in ye Evening to Mother's all alone with her." The next noon, the snow and rain having turned to mist, he set out in time to reach Dumfries at dusk, and on Friday he reached Mount Vernon, to find there Doctor Craik, who was attending Mrs. Washington.

On the evening of February 15th, the Washingtons "went to a Ball at Alexandria, where Musick and Dancing was the chief Entertainment; however, in a convenient room detached for the purpose abounded great plenty of bread and butter, some biscuits, with tea and coffee, which the drinkers could not distinguish from hot water sweet'ned. Be it remembered that pocket handkerchiefs served as Table cloths & Napkins and that no apologies were made for either. I shall therefore distinguish this ball by the stile and title of the Bread & Butter Ball. The Proprietors of the ball were Messrs. Carlyle, Laurie and Robert Wilson; but the Doctr. [Laurie] not getting it conducted agreeable to his own taste would claim no share of the merit of it. We lodged at Colo. Carlyles." To Colonel Washington it must have been a humiliation to take his wife, used as she was to the formality and state of the Williamsburg entertainments, to so meagre and ill arranged an affair; and that night, before they climbed the winding stairs of the "Braddock House," the Washingtons doubtless joked with Colonel and Mrs. Carlyle over the "bread & butter Ball." On the Colonel's part the chagrin shown in his diary probably found vent in his speech, for he was a plain-spoken man even to his friends.

Ten days later the Washingtons gave a dinner for Lord Fairfax, who was visiting at Belvoir. Colonel George William Fairfax and his lady; Colonel Martin, nephew and companion of the guest of honor; Bryan Fairfax, who succeeded to the title as the eighth Lord Fairfax; Mr. Green, the minister at Pohick, and the lady who came to be accepted as his wife, were of the party. The day had been particularly fine, and Washington had spent the morning "laying the worm" and fencing the peach orchard, and disposing of Jolly, one of his best wagon-horses, that had a right foreleg smashed by a falling tree. He was "unprovided for a demand of £90, his note of hand to Sampson Darrel; but promised the payment and interest at the April Court next."

So the days passed at Mount Vernon. Doctor Laurie was drunk when he came for a professional visit; Nation's horse, distrained for rent, was sold for £5; a bad compass prevented accurate surveying; "91 dozn. Cyder" was bottled. Mr. Clifton bargained with Thomson (son of George) Mason to sell 1800 acres of Northern Neck lands for £50 more than he had agreed to sell to Washington, thereby convicting himself of being "nothing less than a thorough pac'd rascall disregardful of any engagements of words or oaths not bound by penalties." However, Washington did not think himself "restrained by any rules of honor conscience or &c" from raising Thomson Mason's offer by £50, and finally he bought the land at a court sale for £1210, thereby saving £40. Meantime, he had been in Winchester to care for his negroes, who had come down with small-pox; and had made a trip to Williamsburg, visiting his brother at Bushfield on the way.

In 1760, Washington kept a diary of his

Went by a Boat at
Alexandria - where Mu-
sik and Dancing was
the chief Entertainment
however in a convenient
Room detached for the
purpose abounded great
plenty of Bread and
Butter, some Picnics
with Tea, & Coffee which
the Drinkers of good
Hot water sweetened -

Be it remembered that
Good handkerchiefs
served the purposes of
Table Cloths & Napkins
and that no Apologies
were made for either

The Promoters of
this Bank were Messrs.
Carlyle, Laurie & Robt.
Wilson. but the Do. W.
not getting it conducted
agreeable to his own taste
would claim no share of

Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

A PAGE FROM WASHINGTON'S DIARY

the Merit of it.

* I shall therefore
distinguish this Bank
by the title & title of the
Bread & Butter Bank.

We lodged at Mr.
Carlyles.

Saturday Feb 7. 16

Returned home re-
ceiving an Invitation
to Mr. Chen's Bank on Mon-
day night next, first -

The morning low wind,
and drizzle as yesterday,
but at 10 o'clock the wind
S.W., blew fresh, and clear

Sunday Feb 7. 17.

The wind blew cold &
fresh from the N.W.

Went to Church & Dined at
Belvoir -

Sent 2 years & Lambs
to the mill to be fattened

Photo by handy, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON'S DESCRIPTION OF THE BREAD AND
BUTTER BANK

daily doings, usually confining himself closely to facts, with occasional brief comments on things that annoyed or distressed him. Also he kept records of the weather and statements of crops, using for the purpose blank pages of the Virginia Almanac, printed and sold at Williamsburg. The calendar for the month was headed by a bit of verse; and at the back of the little book were recipes for various concoctions and two pages of jokes. Several of the verses and witticisms are so Elizabethan in character that they could not now be printed; but evidently in those days the publication circulated freely and no one took offense thereat.

George Washington never had any boyhood. He was only eleven years old when his father died and he left Fredericksburg to live with his brother Augustine in Westmoreland County. For five years he must have worked incessantly at school in order to learn surveying; for learn he did, as his neat, exact and well ordered copy-books abundantly prove. The years from sixteen to twenty-two, instead of going to England for his education, as his elder brothers had done, he was working for his living. Before he was twenty-one he had responsibilities that might well have taxed the judgment of a mature man. Nothing illustrates his wisdom better than the tone of letters addressed to him by men twice his years, who sought his advice and were satisfied with his decision.

Having himself been deprived of that pleasurable period in the life of a Virginia boy of good family with comfortable means, the prospect of acting as stepfather to a boy and a girl of distinguished and proud ancestry and of wealth, may well have seemed to Washington a duty preëminent among his many large responsibilities, especially as it was one for which he had no training. However, he under-

took the task with the same conscientiousness that he bestowed upon all his duties.

From the time of his marriage to the day of his death there were young people depending upon him for guidance and direction. Naturally affectionate to the point of indulgence, and dearly loving children, he was keenly disappointed at not having offspring; and he made up for this lack by fatherly care for his wife's children and grandchildren, and for his own nephews and nieces. It is this particular phase of Washington's development which hereafter will receive particular attention.

In September, 1759, Washington had directed Robert Cary & Co., of London, who had been the agents of Daniel Custis, to raise three accounts, one for him, one for the Custis' estate and one for Miss Martha Parke Custis, or if more eligible to make him debtor for both John Parke and Miss Patty Custis. Their part of the estate would be assigned to them in the fall; the whole would remain in his management, and he "would take particular care to distinguish always from whom tobaccos were shipped and for whose use the goods were purchased." He insisted on particular care, so that settlements might be made from time to time in the General Court. In all financial matters he was punctilious to the last degree. For Master Custis, six years old, he ordered, among other things, 6 pocket-handkerchiefs small and fine; 6 pairs of gloves and 2 laced hats; 6 pairs of fine thread stockings, 4 pairs of pumps; 1 piece of black hair ribbon; 1 pair handsome silver shoe and knee buckles; 10 shillings worth of toys; 6 little books for children beginning to read; and 1 light duffel cloak with silver frogs. For Miss Custis, four years old, the order included 8 pairs of kid mits, 4 pairs of gloves, 2 pairs of

silk shoes, 4 pairs Calamanco shoes, 4 pairs of leather pumps, besides caps, tuckers, bibs, and aprons (if fashionable), 2 fans, 2 masks, 2 bonnets, a stiffened coat of fashionable silk made to pack-thread stays, silver sleeve-buttons with stones, a fashionably dressed baby (10 shillings), and other toys (10 shillings).

The portraits of the Custis children at about this age show the little manikins arrayed in all the finery worn by their elders, after the fashion of the day. It is to be presumed that at this stage of his career the Colonel had to rely on lists furnished by his wife, but the items are set down in his own faultless chirography, and if mistakes were made in carrying out the orders the fault lay with Cary & Co., and not with the guardian. It is to be observed that the requirements of fashion were consonant with his own and his ideas. The price, when mentioned, was

rather a guide than a limit; for in his dealings with his agents there is no question of expense; everything must be the best the market afforded. English goods represented the fine-arts of life; and in all that pertained to living Washington was an artist.

On June 1, 1760, Mrs. Washington wrote to her sister, Mrs. Bassett, this one of the few of her letters extant:²

DEAR SISTER: I have had the pleasure of receiving your very welcome and affective Letters of the 10th of may intended to come by Jack and the 23d by Mr. Bassett who I must acknowledge myself greatly obliged to for the favour of his last visit. I should not have suffered him to go without a letter to you had I not known of the opportunity that now offers and here I must do myself the

pleasure of congratulating you very sincerely on your happy deliverance of, I wish I could say boy, as I know how much one of that sex was desired by you all. I am very sorry to hear my mamma's complaints of ill health and

² Harper's Magazine, April, 1889, p. 739.

A N
A N S W E R
 T O A
Scurrilous Libel,
 INTITLED
A Letter to Mr. G. French,
 Occasion'd by his HISTORY of
Col. PARKE's ADMINISTRATION, &c.

To which is added
 The Character and Conduct, as well of
Walter Hamilton, Esq, the present Captain-
 General of the *Leeward Islands*, as of the
 principal Fomentors and Actors in the *Re-*
 bellion and *Murder* mention'd in that
 History.

By Mr. **GEORGE FRENCH.**

*Thus Traitors glory in unpunish'd Guilt,
 Slip thro' the Laws, and boast the Blood they spilt:
 Bold ev'n to Impudence, the Miscreants dare
 Contemn the very Mercy which they share!
 For tho' the Sword is Pow'r's acknowledg'd Pledge,
 It awes not Villains 'till they feel its Edge.*

L O N D O N,
 Printed for **J. Bettenham** at the Crown in Paternoster Row. 1719. Price Birch'd 3s. 6d. bound 4s.

Where may be had the History of Colonel Parke's Administration, Price 5s.

TITLE PAGE OF A DEFENSE BY COL. DANIEL PARKE

I feel the same uneasiness on that account that you doe but I hope Mr. S[co]tt's prescriptions will have the desired effect—the children are now very well and I think myself in a better state of helth than I have been in for a long time and don't dout but I shall present you a fine healthy girl again when I come down in the Fall which is as soon as Mr. W-ns business will suffer him to leave home. I am very much pleased to hear Betsey continues to grow a fine hearty child....

Mr. Bassett will inform you of the mirth and gaiety that he has seen so I hope I have no occasion to enlarge upon that head in order to induce you to Try Fairfax in a pleasanter season than you did last time. I shall now conclude but not till I have desired you to present my Best good wishes to Mrs. Dawson and Judy in which Mr. Washington desires to join. we also beg you will give our Blessing to the dear little children and to Each of them

half a dozen Kisses and hope you will not imagin that yourself and Mr. Bassett is forgot by my dear nancy your sincere and Loveing sister.

MARTHA WASHINGTON.

The hope of offspring having come to naught, George Washington's pent-up affections turned themselves first to Mrs. Washington's children; and when they too passed out of his life through death, to her grandchildren, whom, "since his expectation of having issue had ceased," he came "to consider in the same light as he did his own relations and to act the friendly part by them."³

³ Washington's Will.



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From

To





WAR MEDALS OF THE UNITED STATES ISSUED BY INDIVIDUAL STATES

By Theodore T. Belote

Curator of History, United States National Museum



THE National Government has not been alone in the practice of issuing medals in recognition of services rendered during war periods. The individual States of the Union have at various times also expressed appreciation for the services of their citizens in such a manner. As early as the War of 1812-15 such medals were awarded by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the military and naval volunteers of that State who participated in the battle of Lake Erie in 1813, and medals were also awarded by the State of New York for services during the War with Mexico. In a number of other instances medals of a special character were awarded by individual States, such as the gold medal awarded to Commodore Oliver H. Perry by the State of Pennsylvania in recognition of his victory on Lake Erie, the gold medal awarded by the State of Virginia to Major General Winfield Scott in recognition of his services during the War with Mexico, and the gold medal awarded by the State of Mississippi to Major General Zachary Taylor for his services during the same period. Medals of almost the same type as those at present awarded by the National Government for such services were awarded by the State of West Virginia to citizens of that State in recognition of services during the Civil War.

Prior to the period of the World War,

however, the number of medals of this character which had been issued by the individual States was negligible as compared to those recently issued, and the progress shown in connection with the development of this custom is gratifying to those who are interested in such awards. Owing to the great interest in such matters aroused by the entry of the United States into the World War, a number of individual States issued medals for service during that conflict and in some cases for services with the National Guard on the Mexican border prior to the entry of the United States into that War. Medals of this type, issued by the various States in recognition of military or naval service during the World War, have not been confined to any one locality, but have been issued by States as widely separated as New Hampshire, Texas and Oregon. The total number of States which have issued such medals is, however, regrettably small, and many parts of the Union are not represented in the series at all. New England is represented, in this connection, by medals issued by New Hampshire and Rhode Island; the Middle Atlantic region, by New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; the South, by North Carolina; the Middle West, by Missouri; and the Far West, by Wyoming and Oregon. A medal of exceptional interest in this connection, both on account of the source of issue and its artistic design, is the

bronze cross awarded by the District of Columbia.

The New Hampshire medal is in the form of a heavy armed cross with the central portion extended to form a square upon which appears in bold relief a side view of a large boulder representing, in general shape, a human profile, surrounded by a scroll, inscribed "New Hampshire's award for service in World War." At the lower right hand corner

Aviation, Ordnance, Artillery, Medical, Signal, and Engineer Corps. The cross is suspended from a ribbon of three equal red, white, and blue stripes, with a plain bar above.

The Rhode Island medal is circular in shape, and the obverse bears the following design in relief; an eagle, displayed, with wings overlapping the edge of the medal, and the arms of the State of Rhode Island below; the whole is super-



MEDAL AWARDED BY THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, FOR SERVICE DURING WORLD WAR.

of the profile are two tall fir trees, and immediately below, an anchor, flanked by rifles, and intertwined with two scrolls inscribed respectively, "1917," and "1919." The whole is superimposed upon an eagle displayed. The reverse of the cross bears the arms of New Hampshire within a laurel wreath surrounded by the insignia of the following branches of the United States Army and Navy; the Marine Corps, Cavalry, Infantry,

imposed upon a laurel wreath with a scroll running through the centre, inscribed, "For Home and State"; around the edge of the medal runs the legend, "Rhode Island State Guard," and above the head of the eagle appears three stars and a spray of laurel. The reverse is inscribed in seven lines, as follows: "The State of Rhode Island to those who have served for her protection during the World War, 1918-1920." The medal is

suspended from a ribbon of two equal stripes of blue and white, surmounted by a plain rectangular bar.

The New York medal, which is one of the most artistic of the entire series, is circular in shape and bears on the obverse in the foreground an American infantryman advancing to the right with a female figure of victory floating above to the left. In the background appears a fleet of

bon with narrow stripes of white at the sides.

The New Jersey medal bears on the obverse a military force moving to the attack and a fleet manœuvring in the distance with airplanes above. In the left foreground appears the female figure of America advancing to the right, the shield of the United States in her left hand and a sword in her right. Below,



WORLD WAR MEDAL, AWARDED BY THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

transports with a naval escort leaving New York Harbor, and above is the legend "World War." The reverse design consists of a wreath of laurel and oak, bound with scrolls inscribed respectively, "Belgium, Italy, Siberia, France, Germany and Russia." Within the wreath appears the arms of New York State, above the following inscription in seven lines, "For Service 1917-1919. Presented by the State of New York." The medal is suspended from a blue rib-

appears a tablet flanked by sprays of oak leaves. Above, the design, appears the word "Victory," and below the dates, "1917-1918." The reverse bears the following inscription in seven lines between sprays of laurel, "Presented by the State of New Jersey to its citizens who served in the World War," with the arms of the State below. The medal is suspended from a ribbon, half blue and half yellow, surmounted by a bar inscribed "New Jersey."



WORLD WAR MEDAL, AWARDED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK.



WORLD WAR MEDAL, AWARDED BY THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

The Delaware medal is of an exceptionally odd design and shape, the obverse, bearing the arms of the State surrounded by a raised circle, inscribed, "World War Service Delaware." The whole is superimposed upon a Maltese Cross, the arms of which are united by a laurel wreath, the upper one being surmounted by an eagle displayed. The reverse is inscribed,

which divides the inscription, "World War"; above, is the legend, "Pennsylvania National Guard." The reverse design shows a large eagle amid storm clouds hovering over the coast of France, towards which an American convoy is approaching; below appears the American flag, and a keystone inscribed, "28," above sprays of laurel and oak. The



WORLD WAR MEDAL AWARDED BY THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

"Awarded to (blank scroll) by Act of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware 1919," with a second scroll below bearing the number of the medal. The whole is suspended from a rainbow ribbon without a clasp.

The Pennsylvania medal bears on the obverse, the bust of William Penn in armor to the right; within a circlet composed of fasces and oak leaves, the latter bearing a keystone inscribed "P. N. G.,"

ribbon is dark blue with a central rainbow stripe, edged with white.

The North Carolina medal is likewise of exceptional design, the general shape being that of a pine cone, the stem consisting of a slender United States shield bearing the arms of the State of North Carolina, and the cone being formed by heavy sprays of oak leaves flanking the shield at the top and bearing three scrolls inscribed, respectively, "World," "War,"



WORLD WAR MEDAL, AWARDED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.



WORLD WAR MEDAL, AWARDED BY THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

and "Service." The reverse bears the inscription, "Presented by the State of North Carolina to . . . for honorable service," in eight lines within a wreath of laurel. The medal is suspended from a ribbon of three equal stripes, red, white, and blue, respectively.

The District of Columbia medal consists of a bronze cross, the obverse bear-

ing the inscription, "Presented by the citizens of the District of Columbia, February, 1919." The ribbon is half green and half white.

The State of Missouri issued two types of medals for service during the World War. One was awarded to members of the National Guard of the State, and the



MEDAL AWARDED BY THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FOR SERVICE DURING WORLD WAR.

ing a winged figure of Fame, sounding a trumpet which is supported by her right hand, and holding a wreath of oak leaves in her left. The figure stands upon a globe, showing the Atlantic Ocean and the eastern and western coasts of America and Europe, respectively; above the whole is the dome of the United States Capital building. To the left of the figure, appears the date, "1917," and to the right, "1919," while a narrow scroll below bears the inscription, "World

War Service." The reverse bears in five lines the inscription, "Presented by the citizens of the District of Columbia, February, 1919." The ribbon is half green and half white.

The State of Missouri issued two types of medals for service during the World War. One was awarded to members of the National Guard of the State, and the

tion, "National Guard Missouri," above, and, "United States Forces," below, respectively. The reverse of the medals awarded to residents of the State who were not members of the National Guard, bear within the wreath the legend, "For service," with the inscription, "The State of Missouri," above, and, "United States

erty," "Freedom," "1917," and "1918." The whole is superimposed upon a laurel wreath which is attached to the keystones. The reverse of the disk is inscribed in six lines, "Presented by the State of Wyoming for services rendered in the War with Germany and her Allies." The whole is suspended by a ring from a



WORLD WAR MEDAL, AWARDED BY THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

Forces," below. In both cases the ribbon from which the medal is suspended is blue with a narrow central stripe of red flanked by narrow stripes of white.

The medal issued by the State of Wyoming is perhaps the most unique in design of any in the entire series under discussion. The obverse consists of a disk bearing the arms of the State, surrounded by a circle, inscribed "For World War Service." To the top, bottom and sides of the disk are suspended keystones, inscribed respectively, "Lib-

erty," "Freedom," "1917," and "1918." The whole is superimposed upon a laurel wreath which is attached to the keystones. The reverse of the disk is inscribed in six lines, "Presented by the State of Wyoming for services rendered in the War with Germany and her Allies." The whole is suspended by a ring from a

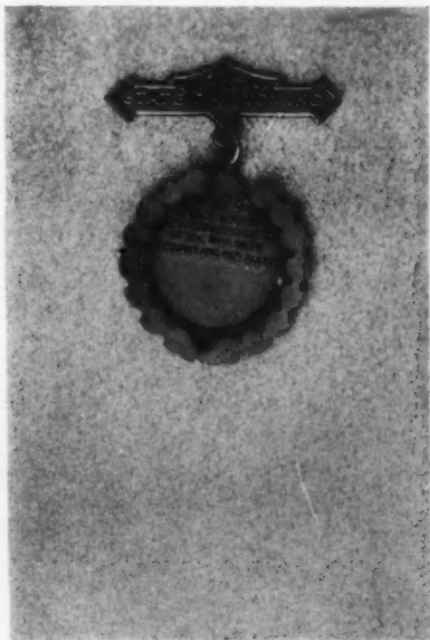
clasp inscribed, "Presented by the State of Wyoming." The design of the medal issued by the State of Oregon is likewise very ornate and interesting. The general shape is that of a cross, the ends of each arm terminating in scroll work. The centre bears an eagle, displayed, with the inscription, "World War Service" on a scroll above, and the arms of the State below. The reverse is inscribed in eleven lines, "Presented by the State of Oregon in grateful recognition of faithful service

rendered during the World War 1917-1918," with fasces at either side and one below crossed by the American shield. The medal is suspended from a rainbow ribbon without a clasp.

In recognition of services rendered prior to the entry of the United States into the World War, medals have been

sented by the State of New York." The medal is suspended from a blue ribbon with narrow red borders and a central stripe of green with narrow yellow borders.

The medal issued by the State of Indiana in the same connection, consists of a disk upon the lower circumference



WORLD WAR MEDAL, AWARDED BY THE STATE OF WYOMING.

awarded by the States of New York, Indiana and Wisconsin.

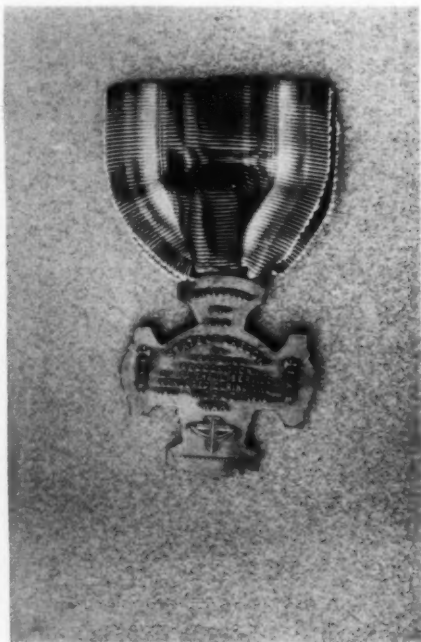
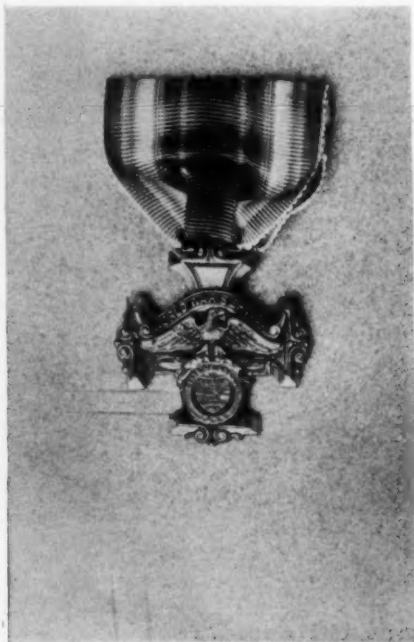
The New York medal for service on the Mexican Border with the New York National Guard bears on the obverse the huge bulk of an Aztec idol resting upon a ledge above the Mexican arms; in the background, to the right appears a volcano and on either side of the whole is a spray of yucca plant. The reverse bears the arms of New York State surrounded by the inscription, "Mexican Border Service, 1916-1917," and "Pre-

of which is superimposed a smaller disk bearing the arms of the State. The upper portion of the larger disk bears an eagle displayed, the United States shield on his breast; above a scroll, inscribed, "U. S. Service Mexican Border, 1916." The whole is surrounded by a wreath of laurel and oak. The reverse is inscribed in eight lines, "Presented by State of Indiana to her National Guardsmen who rendered service on the Mexican border in the year 1916." The medal is sus-

pended from a clasp inscribed, "National Guard of Indiana."

The State of Missouri has been more prodigal than any other in the issue of service medals. In addition to those issued for service during the World War, which have been described above, this State has also issued medals for service during the War with Spain and the mobi-

wreath of laurel and oak, "The State of Missouri for Service"; above appears the legend "Missouri Volunteers," and below, five stars. The medal is suspended from a blue ribbon with a broad white central stripe bearing a yellow stripe with narrow red borders in the centre. The medal awarded to members of the National Guard is the same in



WORLD WAR MEDAL, AWARDED BY THE STATE OF OREGON.

lization along the Mexican border. Two types of medals were awarded by Missouri for Spanish American War service, one to members of the National Guard of that State who served during that conflict and one to residents of the State who served during the same period as volunteers. The first of these bears on the obverse the arms of the State with the legend, "War with Spain" above, and "1898" below. The reverse bears the following inscription in six lines within a

design as the one just described, except that on the reverse, the legend "National Guard Missouri," appears above the wreath and, "U. S. Volunteers," below.

The medal awarded by the State of Missouri to members of the National Guard of the State for service on the Mexican border bears on the obverse the arms of the State with the legend "Mexican Border Service" above, and the date "1916" below. The reverse design shows an eagle strangling a serpent upon

a cactus spray with the legend, "National Guard Missouri" above, and "The State of Missouri for Services" below. The ribbon is blue with a central green stripe bordered by narrow stripes of white and red.

A medal of interest, in this same connection, although not granted for war service is that awarded by the City of Galveston to members of the Texas National Guard who assisted in maintaining order in the City after the destructive fire of September, 1920. The obverse of this medal bears two National Guardsmen holding a fire hose between them with rifles flung at their backs and two crossed swords at their feet. Above on a scroll appears the legend, "Galveston Port Defenders," "1920." The reverse is inscribed, "Texas Cavalry National Guard by Galveston Citizens. Presented to . . . for efficient service fire, Piers 35 and 41, Sept. 29-Oct. 2."

In addition to the medals of this character issued by the states and municipalities, a number of medals of the same type have been issued by patriotic societies to

their members in recognition of services during war periods. Prominent among these are the medals issued by the Sons of the American Revolution in recognition of services performed during the War with Spain and the World War. The first of these is a replica in bronze of the insignia of the Society suspended from a ribbon with a broad central stripe of blue flanked by narrow stripes of orange and white; the reverse of the medal is engraved as follows: "War with Spain, 1898, presented to the Sons of the American Revolution." The corresponding medal awarded for service during the World War is a plain disk; the design on the obverse showing the insignia of the Society and bears in addition the dates "1778-1783," and "1917-1919." The reverse is inscribed, "Presented to Compatriot (a blank tablet for the name of the recipient) by the Sons of the American Revolution for Service in World War" within a laurel wreath. The ribbon is the same as that used with the Spanish American War service medal described above.





Historical Program

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph.D.

IX. SOUTHWARD EXPANSION, 1819-1916.

I. FLORIDA.

Owing to Spain's inability to maintain order, Florida was a source of constant annoyance to the adjacent territory of the United States. Jackson had invaded it once in pursuit of marauders,

Channing: *United States*, v, 333-336;

McMaster: *History of the People of the United States*, iv, 439-446, or

Babcock: *Rise of American Nationality*, 271-279;

and the possibility of losing it without compensation made Spain more inclined to listen to our offers. At the same time the boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase were adjusted and Spain relinquished to us her claims upon the Oregon county.

Channing: v, 336-342.

McMaster: iv, 476-483, or

Babcock: 282-289.

For a general account see Wilson: *History of the American People*, iii, 255-258; for the controversy over "West Florida," Schouler, ii, 54-58, 106-108.

II. THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The purchase of Florida left the United States free to announce its position as to the newly created Spanish-American republics. The circumstances under which the Monroe Doctrine was stated are given in

Turner, F. J.: *Rise of the New West*, ch. xii.

Channing: *United States*, v, 342-346.

for its later expansion, see

Bassett: *Short History of the United States*, 777-781, 826-827.

Coolidge, A. C.: *United States as a World Power*, ch. v, or

Latané, J. H.: *America as a World Power*, ch. xv, xvi.

III. CUBA.

The geographical relation of Cuba to the United States had always forced this country to take great interest in its condition and ownership. A typical instance was the "Ostend Manifesto" (Rhodes: *United States*, ii, 10-44; Smith, T. C.: *Parties and Slavery*, 80-88). After rebellion began in 1868 American sympathy was so strong that the government had great difficulty in maintaining neutrality.

Lodge, H. C.: *Our War with Spain*, ch. i.

Peck, H. T.: *Twenty Years of the Republic*, 529-545.

Coolidge, A. C.: *United States as a World Power*, ch. vi.

Bassett: *Short History of the United States*, 782-786.

The affair of the *Maine* and the resulting war is told in Wilson: v. 267-275.

For the position of Cuba under the Treaty of Paris, see Andrews, E. B.: *United States in Our Own Time*, 827-832; for Porto Rico, 822-827.

For a fuller account, Latané: *America as a World Power*, ch. x.

IV. THE ISTHMUS AND THE CANAL.

Serious interest in the Isthmus began when our acquisition of territory on the Pacific brought the question of transit to the front. Our interests and British aggression in Nicaragua led to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty:

Rhodes: *United States*, i, 199-202.

Smith, T. C.: *Parties and Slavery*, 88-93.

Latané: *The United States and Latin America*, 152-165.

The story of Walker's filibustering expeditions is given in

Smith, T. C.: *Parties and Slavery*, 251-256.

Munro, D. G.: *The Five Republics of Central America*, 80-86.

With the Spanish war and the obvious failure of the French project, interest revived. For the story of the negotiations with Colombia, the revolt of Panama and the acquirement of the Canal Zone, see

Roosevelt: *Autobiography*, 512-532.

Coolidge, A. C.: *United States as a World Power*, ch. xv.

Latané: *United States and Latin America*, 183-192, 268-276.

Bassett: 814-821.

V. THE UNITED STATES IN THE CARIBBEAN.

Aside from the canal question and the purchase of the Virgin Islands, the action of the

United States in the Caribbean Sea has been confined to intervention for the purpose of protecting American interests, restoring order, or averting intervention by other powers. A general sketch of its activities is given in

Roosevelt: *Autobiography*, 502-512.

Jones, C. L.: *Caribbean Interests of the United States*, 17-33.

Latané: *United States and Latin America*, 261-291.

For the Virgin Islands see

Latané: *United States and Latin America*, 289-290.

Annual International Encyclopedia, 1918.



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EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

10386. WARNER.—James Warner was b 1736, in Saybrook, now Chester, Conn.; d Dec. 11, 1812, bur in Cambridge, N. Y. With his two bros he was among the first settlers in 1780 of Washington Co., N. Y., on the Cambridge patent, from which Jackson was largely made up. They moved their effects through the wilderness with an ox-team, finding their way by means of marked trees. The town clerk's book of 1787, Cambridge, has the following entries regarding him: quit-rents on lot number 11,300 acres, land taken or damaged during the Rev; mark of the stock, a slit in the end of each ear. In 1791 a petition was entered for a road to run east along James Warner's land on the south side through to the Annaquasicoke road. His tombstone notes him as a Rev sol. Married (1) Abigail—, who d Oct. 12, 1807, aged 66, bur in Cambridge. Married (2) Elizabeth Bates, who d June 12, 1809, aged 65. Children: Infant b and d in Chester, 1766. James Warner, Jr. b 1767, perhaps m Rebecca Hatch. Graves Warner, b 1770, in Saybrook; was a subscriber to the Cambridge Washington Academy, Cambridge, N. Y., in 1814; resided later in Silver Creek, N. Y., Graves and Polly Warner made a deed in Chenango Co., N. Y. in 1830. Arnold Warner, b 1772, m Polly Cutter. Abigail Warner, b 1774; d June 18, 1794, was the first person bur in the cemetery of the First United Presbyterian Church in Cambridge, N. Y.; m Seth Rising. Joseph Warner, b in Saybrook; d Jan. 6, 1813, aged 37, bur in Cambridge, N. Y.; m—. Children of Joseph were: Joseph Jr. (perhaps

had s James, b in Jackson, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1833; m Charlotte B. Townsend; removed to Sandwich, Illinois in 1855, where he was a teacher and later a merchant; had a s James Leroy, b in Sandwich, May 19, 1863, a merchant of Sandwich) James, Tilla and Frances. Prudence Warner b 1777, in Saybrook; resided in Rome, N. Y.; m Clark Putnam. Solomon Warner b 1778; m Elizabeth Woodworth. Ezra Warner b 1782, in Cambridge, N. Y.; resided in Florence, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he d Nov. 7, 1807 or 1817; m Cynthia Carpenter, b Dec. 3, 1783, d Aug. 24, 1839. Their ch were: Lucy, Harriett. His widow m (2) Adnah Abbott of Tolland and Cambridge, N. Y. who moved to Hartford, Washington Co., in 1832. Sally Warner, resided in Cambridge, N. Y.; m William More or Moore. Polly Warner m Edward Wells. Andrew Warner (4) father of James (5). Andrew Warner, Jr. s of Andrew (3) and Ruth (Clark) Warner, b in Saybrook, Conn., Jan. 25, 1703; d Sept. 23, 1751. He was a farmer and is said to have been a lieutenant of a mil company. Both he and his w are bur in the Old Chester Cemetery. Married Sarah Graves, who d Feb. 10, 1756. Children: Ruth Warner, m Charles Deming before 1750. Jonathan, b Oct. 1, 1728; m Elizabeth Selden. David, b Aug. 7, 1730; m (1) Sarah Ward, (2) Eunice Prout. Sarah, b 1732; d 1811. Eleazer, b 1733; m Elizabeth Kirtland. James, b 1736; m Abigail (or Elizabeth) Bates. Andrew, b 1738; d in Chester, 1757. Seth, b Jan. 28, 1743; m Mrs. Hannah LeMoyné DeAngelis. Prudence, d in Chester, 1765. Deborah, d in Chester,

Feb. 1, 1813; m John Lewis. Lucy, m in Saybrook, Nov. 11, 1762, Samuel Watrous (or Waterhouse). Thankful, m—Shepard. Andrew Warner (3) father of Andrew (4). Andrew Warner, s of Lieut. Daniel (2) and Mary—, b in Hadley, Mass., June 24, 1667; was a large landholder in Hadley and removed to Saybrook, Conn. abt 1696, where, in partnership with Joseph Selden and John Church, he purchased Twelve Mile Island Farm, situated on both banks of the Connecticut River in the towns of Lyme and Saybrook. A deed of John Leverett of Boston, dated Feb., 1695, conveyed this land to Joseph Selden, who on June 22, 1697, deeded the Saybrook part to Andrew Warner. Part of the land is still owned by the family (1919). The early dwelling house stood about one-quarter mile northeast of where the Middlesex Turnpike crosses the Warner's Ferry Road, or from the present homestead. Married (1) Ruth Clark, who d 1704/5. Married (2) April 4, 1706, Mrs. Hannah Stannard. Children, recorded in the L'Hommedieu transcript of Saybrook records (Conn. State Library) with the note, "which three ch said Andrew had by his first w, Ruth Clark." Ruth Warner, b Nov. 27, 1701. Andrew Warner, Jr. b Jan. 25, 1703; m Sarah Graves. Ichabod Warner, b July 8, 1704; Daniel (2) Warner father of Andrew (3). Daniel Warner, s of Andrew Warner (1) was probably b after his parents came to America. His birth record has never been found and the year is uncertain, although the evidence would be in favor of a date between 1632 and 1635. He d in Hatfield, Mass., April 30, 1692. He went in 1659 with his father from Hartford, Conn., to Hadley, and settled in the part of town that was set off as Hatfield in 1670. Daniel Warner, freeman, Hatfield, May 7, 1673 (Mass., Bay Records, Vol. 4—pt. 2,587). Daniel Warner was appointed ensign to the foot company in Hadley, Oct. 7, 1674, and returned a bill for caring for soldiers, May 30, 1679 (Mass. Bay Records Vol. 5-239-336-etc.) He is designated in early records as Lieut. Daniel Warner. He was a grantee of Northfield in 1682 and was there at the Second Settlement (History of Northfield). With seven other from Hadley he signed a letter to the General Court sent from Hadley April 29, 1676, regarding the nearness of the enemy (N. E. Reg. 41-202) This was during the French and Indian war. The settlers on the two sides of the river at Hadley were obliged to do many things separately on account of the treacherous swiftness of the water at the point of crossing. The Church was on the east side of the river and the ninety residents of the west side found

great difficulty in attending services. In May, 1667, Daniel Warner was one of those who sent a petition to the General Court asking to be set off as a separate parish or society. They had lived on the west side for six years and found it difficult and dangerous to cross. "Our vessels tossed up and down so that our women and children do screech and are so affrighted that they are made unfit for ordinances, and cannot hear so as to profit by them by reason of their anguish of spirit." When we do go over the river we leave our relatives and estates lying on the outside of the colony, joining to the wilderness, to be a prey to the heathen when they see their opportunity. Thrilling tales were told of the canoes filling with water, or of the worshipers breaking through the ice. (History of Hadley.) Daniel Warner m (1) Mary —, who d Sept. 29 (or 19), 1672. Married (2) April 1, 1674, Martha Boltwood, who d Sept. 22, 1710, dau of Robert and Mary Boltwood. Children of Daniel and Mary Warner. Mary (1) Warner b Feb. 24, 1662 (Hadley town records, 1-61). Daniel Warner, b 1666; m (1) Mary Hubbard, (2) Thankful Billings. Sarah Warner, m Isaac Sheldon. Andrew Warner b June 24, 1667 (Hadley town records, 1-61); m (1) Ruth Clark, (2) Mrs. Hannah Stannard. Anna b Nov. 17, 1669 (Hadley town records 1-61) m Isaac Hubbard. Mary Warner, again, b Sept. 19, 1672; probably m Samuel Sheldon. Andrew Warner (1) father of Lieut. Daniel. Andrew Warner came to America from nr Hatfield, England abt 1632. The name of Andrew Warner's first w has not been found. He m second, Hester Wakeman, widow of Thomas (1) Seldon, and dau of Frances Wakeman of England, and his w Anne Goode. The father of Andrew Warner was John, who m Mary Purchas, dau of John Purchas of Waltham, England. Children of Andrew (1). Mary - Andrew - Robert - John - Hannah - Daniel - Isaac - Ruth - Jacob. Mrs. Nellie C. Reimers, Genoa, Nebraska.

QUERIES

11482. WALKER.—Wanted ances with Rev rec of Joseph Walker who lived nr Chelsea Vermont, abt 1825 and had sons Joel and Samuel and dau Lucretia who m Elisha Spear and lived nr Chelsea in 1832.

(a) DAWSON-HOLMES.—Wanted ances of James Dawson and of his w Sarah Tinsley Holmes who were m in 1827 and lived nr Louisville, Ky. Was there Rev rec in either line?—E. G. S.

11483. BRACE-JACKSON.—Wanted par and dates of Joseph Brace who m Lucy Jackson

at Sharon, Conn., Feb. 15, 1776. Wanted her par also. Did this Joseph Brace remove with his family to Wyoming Co., Pa.

(a) BERRY.—Who was the Joseph Berry who m Anna Wight in Scituate, R. I. Dec. 24, 1738, and had ch Marion, Charles, Anne, Joseph, Jemima, Mercy, Bernajah and Sarah who m Philip Colvin of Scituate. Was Joseph Berry from Mass.?

(b) CARVER.—Wanted par of Samuel Carver, b 1768 d 1835. He removed to nr Wilkes-Barre, Pa. and became pastor of a church at Wyoming, Pa. His wife's name was Jane. Wanted her par.—L. C. T.

11484. DURBIN.—Wanted ances of Samuel Durbin abt 1780 in Pa. Removed to Fairfield Co., Ohio and in 1808 settled in Knox Co., Ohio where he d in 1822. His three bros Scott, Thomas and John also moved to Ohio and John later removed to Oregon. Samuel and Thomas m sis Rebecca and Abi Collins whose parents were m in Cambridge, Md., in 1782. Similarity of names will indicate that these Durbins were desc of the Durbin Family of Md. Can this be proven?—M. G. D.

11485. GILMORE.—Wanted dates and places of b, m and d maiden name of w and place of residence during the Rev of Thomas Gilmore who was in the First S. C. Regt. In 1820 he was living in Marengo Co., Ala. and prob d there. His ch were John, Thomas, James, William, Elizabeth, Annie and Nancy.—M. D.

11486. DODGE.—Wanted par and Rev rec of father of Ezra Dodge who located in Pompey, N. Y., abt 1795. He m Mary (Polly) Foote in Conn. Their ch were David who m 1834 Ada D. Roberts. Ira whose ch were Harvey, Daniel, Homer and Clarissa; Hezekiah m 1819 Granville Haines; Clarissa d unmarried; Seabred m Jane Town; Ezra Jr. m Armena Hendricks; Ezra Dodge's bro Hezekiah also located in Pompey, N. Y., in 1795 he m Hannah Roberts in Conn. and their ch were Nehemiah who m Fanny Beebe; Oren who m first Almira Russ second Almira Lybault; and third Susan Smith; Julia who m Dr. George Morley; Charles m Nancy Wells; Joanna m Jerome Sweet; William m Juliette Dunham. Wanted also Rev rec of ancestors of Mary Foote.

(a) POLLOCK.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of ances of Robert Pollock b in Delaware, Dec. 23, 1784, m Oct. 2, 1806, Margaret Hurley who was b Sept. 27, 1787. Their ch were Katherine, Harriett, John D., Mary, William A., Eliza Ann, Robert, Eleanor, Margaret, Nancy, Elizabeth, and Sarah Jane.—A. P. P.

11487. ROBERTSON.—Wanted par and Rev rec of Samuel Robertson who d in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 22, 1816. Would like to corres with some of his desc.—J. O. B.

11488. HARPER.—Wanted Rev rec and dates of Nathan Harper b in Botetourt Co., Va. and ser in the Rev.—N. M.

11489. PHILIPS.—Wanted ances of Elizabeth Philips b in Tappahannock, Essex Co., Va. who m Tisdale Paull in 183—. Wanted her dates also.—J. B.

11490. CALHOUN.—Wanted names of the ch of Patrick Calhoun and of his w Martha Caldwell and the names of the parties they m.—M. J. L.

10491. NORBEL.—Wanted dates of George Norbel and of his s Spencer of Albemarle Co., Va., and of their place of bur.

(a) OLIVER.—Wanted dates of b and m of John Oliver s of Capt. Dionesius Oliver b in Petersburg, Va. and bur in Elbert Co., Ga. Wanted also his place of bur and name of w.—C. L.

11492. STANLEY.—Wanted inf of the parents (in England) of John Stanley Lord Surveyor of Md., the founder of the Stanley family in America.

(a) ARMISTEAD.—Wanted Rev rec of John Armistead of Caroline Co., Va., Member of Committee of Safety, 1775-76.—A. M. M.

11493. TROUTWINE.—Rebecca Logan b 1798 m Hannibal Troutwine. What relation was she to Frederick Troutwine who m Barbara—and had dau Mary who m May, 1790, in what is now Hardy Co., W. Va., Jonathan Hutton b June 3, 1769. Wanted Troutwine gen.—F. L. W.

11494. CARPENTER.—Wanted inf of Increase Carpenter of Jamaica, L. I., who is on the list of Rev soldiers of N. Y. State.—A. R. D.

11495. NAPIER.—Wanted par of Nancy Napier thought to be the dau of Rene s of Patrick and Martha Claiborne Napier. This branch set in Franklin Co. and removed to Washington Co. and Nancy m in Lincoln Co., Ky., 1792. Want to know the yr that Col. Benjamin Napier and his branch of the family moved to Ky.

(a) ROSCOE-ROSCOW.—Wanted par of Katherine Roscoe who m 1st George Wynne Sessums, 2d Rev. William Williams and lived on Chowan River, N. C. They had at least these ch: Elizabeth who m William Chalk in 1808 and moved to Maury County, Tenn; Polly who m—Sowell; and Billy who m and lived in N. C.—H. H.

11496. MILLS.—Wanted par and ances of Clarke Mills the sculptor b in Onondaga Co., N. Y. in 1815 and d in Washington, D. C. in 1883.—J. M. D.

11497. BOWMAN-BLACKMAR.—Thomas Bowman m Sarah Blackmar 1746, their ch were Ephraim b 1747; Joseph b 1749; Walter b 1750; Sarah b 1753; and Peggy b 1755. Wanted

any inf concerning either desc or ances of the above named.—M. E. W.

11498. METLIN-MAITLAND-JENNISON OR GENISON.—Wanted all inf possible of the ances of Samuel Dale Metlin b Feb. 14, 1811 in Westmoreland Co., Pa. and of those of his w Nancy Eliza Jennison b Apr. 18, 1815 in Stillwater, N. Y.—D. C. W.

11499. WILSON.—Wanted the maiden name of w and names of ch of Robert Wilson, Jr., (s of Robert Wilson, Sr., 1735-1783 and Elizabeth Greer his w), Chester Co., Pa. Would like to corres with anyone interested in this line.—H. G. B.

11500. HARDING.—Wanted par maiden name of w and names of ch of Joseph Harding who fought in Capt. James Gill's Co. of Augusta Co., Va., 1742.—B. W.

11501. JOHN.—Wanted given name of husband of Mary John of Mechlenburg, N. C. whose will was dated July 27, 1777, leaving to her four sons Daniel, Zephaniah, Benjamin and Roger her property in Mecklenburg Co. and in Ga. Daniel m Elizabeth McClendon, their s Abel had a s Reid who went to Ala. Please give all inf of his family.

(a) DAVIS.—Stephen Davis s of William and Elizabeth Shelton Davis and grandson of Sir John Davis and Katy Ragland m Oct. 9, 1773, Elizabeth Bowe and removed from Va. to Ky. in 1787. Wanted his dates of b and d and his Rev rec.

(b) REID.—Joseph Reid of N. C. b in Limerick, Ireland, 1734 d 1823, m Isabella Nelson and fought in the Battle of Camden would like proof of his ser.

(c) JONES.—Tignal Jones of Va. m Martha —. Their s Thomas Anderson Jones b May 1, 1772 m Dec. 19, 1799 Mary Crenshaw b Feb. 5, 1781. Would like any inf of Tignal Jones and his ser in the Rev.—S. J. E.

11502. BIVINS.—Wanted all inf of William s of Sir William Bivins of England who d in Philadelphia in 1803. He m Eliza—and had ch William; Eliza m John Sherman Owen; and Harriet who m Henry Gideon, lived in New-castle Ky., from 1820 to 1842.

(a) POTTER.—Wanted inf of Thomas Potter b in Va., 1797 and m Elizabeth Allen; lived in Knox Co., Ky., until 1835.—W. M.

11503. PATTON.—Wanted par and Rev rec of f of Robert Patton b in Delaware, Feb. 7, 1770 and d 1839 in Adams or Brown Co., Ohio. He m Eleanor Evans and their ch were Mathew, Unity, Edward, William, Sally and Priscilla.

(a) CARR.—Wanted Rev rec of John Carr native of County Down Ireland, who came to American in 1741 and in 1750 set in Loudoun Co., Va. His ch were Thomas; John; Peter; and others. W. B. Carr compiled a gen of

this family up to 1876. Would like to corres with some of the Loudoun Co., Va. Carrs who have this gen.

(b) MOORE.—William Moore came to America from Ireland when but twelve years old and set in Pa. Among his ch were William b 1782 and Joseph who was older. Had this William Moore a Rev rec? Would like to corres with some of his desc.—W. M. G.

11504. BEALL.—Wanted par and all dates of Ninian Beall who m Ann Maria Stricker, Mar. 7, 1780 in Frederick Co., Md.

(a) TAYLOR.—Wanted par with dates of Thomas Taylor b 1772 m Elizabeth Drury or Drurah.—J. T. B.

11505. GALE.—Wanted par and birthplace of Sarah Gale who m Paine Converse, Jr., in 1798 and lived at Bridgeport, Vt.

(a) CURTISS.—Wanted par and birthplace of Julius B. Curtiss b 1813 d 1858 Kent, Ohio, m his second w 1854 Lovinia Converse Fessenden.—M. C. G.

11506. CREEL.—Matthew Creel, Widower, m for his second w Lucinda Allen at Culpeper Courthouse, Va. James Lee Sampson b 1805 m May 10, 1839 Emily Ann Riley b Feb. 28, 1818. Would like gen of each of these lines.—E. C. B.

11507. DEHART.—Wanted maiden name of w and names of ch of Jacob DeHart of N. Y. and N. J. He was an officer from N. J. in the Rev and d 1870.

(a) ARCHER.—Wanted maiden name of w and names of ch of Edmond Archer who fought at Yorktown. Wanted maiden name of w of his s James Archer.—A. F. H.

11508. COBB.—Wanted names of ch and grandchildren of Samuel Cobb of Vt., who fought with Stark's army at the Battle of Bennington. Wanted names of ch and grandchildren of John Cobb 1744-1851 from Norwich Conn., who d at Pawlet, Vt. Wanted also names of ch and grandchildren of Nathan Cobb who d in Hartford, Vt., 1845, was a minute man in 1780.—L. W.

11509. MUSTARD.—There was a family of Mustards in Delaware and in Cool Spring, Del., there was a John Mustard who m Lydia—b 1737 d Nov. 12, 1825. Is this John Mustard the progenitor of the American family? Wanted maiden name of his w Lydia and any inf of these lines.

(a) OLIVER.—Wanted gen, dates and place of res of Polly Oliver who m Feb. 25, 1801 John Mustard.

(b) MCCracken.—Wanted gen and date of death of Josephine McCracken b Dec. 25, 1773 and m Nov. 12, 1832 John Oliver Mustard and resided in Smyrna, Del.—M. P. H.

11510. PERRY.—Wanted ances and all gen data of Nancy Perry b Mar. 10, 1784 and m Mar. 20, 1800, in Va. or Ky., Robert White.

(a) WHITE.—Wanted ances, dates and Rev rec of father of William White who d 1787 in Louisa Co., Va. His ch were William; Sarah m John Poindexter; Milly m—Maupin; Moses m Sarah E. Poindexter; John; Richard; Mary m—Thomson; Catherine m—Bruce.—H. H. McC.

11511. TOLSON.—Wanted Rev rec of George Tolson of Stafford Co., Va., who was the f of William Tolson a Rev sol b 1760. Wanted also par of Elizabeth Wright who m said William Tolson.

(a) WILLIFORD.—Wanted par of Mildred Williford who m 1st—Curlew and then David Crews in 1802, the noted Indian Fighter of Madison Co., Ky.

(b) TURNER.—Wanted par and location of the gunshop of John Turner, during the Rev. Wanted also par of his w Isabel Bishop.—R. D. A.

11512. HARDAGE-LANE.—Wanted ances of Lydia Hardage, b 1723, m James Lane, and d 1793 in Loudoun Co., Va. Was she a desc of William Hardage, member of Va. House of Burgesses in 1688?

(a) ROGERS.—A commission of letter of marque and reprisal, dated Oct. 20, 1777, issued Jan. 28, 1778 to John Rogers, master of the schooner *General Smallwood*, belonging to the State of Md. Was he the same John Rogers who was appointed 2nd Lieut. of the ship *Defence*, May 1, 1777? His gen wanted.

(b) ROGERS-GAITHER.—Wanted information about Capt. John Rogers of Prince George's Co., Md., whose dau Agnes m John Gaither of "Bite the Biter." Was he the immigrant? Was he the Mr. John Rogers, naval officer of the Potomac district in 1711? Was he kin to Sir John Rogers, merchant of Plymouth and trader to Md.?

(c) ROGERS-WARFIELD-DORSEY-IJAMS.—John Rogers of Anne Arundel and Montgomery Cos., Md., and Susannah Gassaway his w had three daus of whom Anne m John Warfield and moved from Md. to Ky.; Mary m Delaiah Dorsey; Catherine m Mordecai Ijams. Wanted desc of the three marriages and ances of Dorsey and Ijams.

(d) CARRELL-HALL.—Wanted ances of Dempsey Carrell, b May 31, 1740, d Md. (?) July 14, 1806, and of his w Mary Hall, m Aug. 10, 1761. Their desc moved to Washington Co., Pa. and thence to Ky.

(e) RAYMOND-KINNEAR.—Wanted ances of William Raymond, b May 8, 1799 at Wilton, Conn., and his w Nancy Kinnear. Their home was at Franklin, Pa.—A. C. R.

11513. BRADFIELD.—Wanted par of Eleanor Bradfield who m John Crozer abt 1783 in Pa. He was b in Delaware Co., Pa. and d in Ohio, and was a Rev sol.—M. McP.

11514. JENKINS.—Wanted gen and dates of Ruth Jenkins who m Azarah Eastman abt 1735 New Fairfield, Conn.

(a) DOWNS.—Wanted ances and dates of Elizabeth Downs who m Timothy Minor of Woodbury, Conn., June 5, 1764.

(b) FOBES.—Wanted gen of Eunice Fobes who m in Somers, Conn., Aug. 4, 1790, Joseph Parsons.

(c) ALLEN.—Wanted ances of Margaret Allen of Deerfield, Mass, who m 1st Eleazer Hawks and 2d Moses Mims of Deerfield, June 20, 1748.

(d) HILLS.—Wanted ances of Mercy Hills b July 20, 1766 m Nov. 10, 1784, Appleton McKee of East Hartford, Conn.—A. P. E.

11515. MORLEY.—Wanted Rev rec of Ebenezer Morley of Pompey, N. Y., whose name appears on the Honor Roll of Onondago Co. Wanted also maiden name and gen of w Prudence.—C. S. W. L.

11516. LITTLEPAGE.—Wanted any inf regarding John Dickinson Littlepage names of his two wives and proof of his Rev rec. He lived at Charleston, W. Va. and was the father of Charles Pierson Littlepage.—I. S. T.

11517. VANCE.—Wanted dates of James Vance s of William who set in this country, abt 1736

(a) COLLINS.—Wanted Rev rec of father of John Collins, Gov. of R. I. 1829. Wanted also names of his ch and grandchildren.—K. V. H.

11518. ROCKWELL.—Wanted gen of Sarah Rockwell of Conn., and Coram, L. I. who m Isaac Smith. He with his four bros and father Isaac were in the Rev. References—"Mather's Refugees from L. I. to Conn.;" "Bayles Suffolk County;" "Rivington's Gazette August, 1779;" "New York in the Rev.;" "A copy of Document in Conn. State Library at Hartford." Isaac Smith (2) was the s of Isaac 1731-1789 and Martha 1738-1790. This branch of Smiths date back to John Smith who came to Coram, Suffolk Co., L. I. in 1657. Isaac and Sarah Rockwell Smith had ch: Evi, John, Japheth, Isaac and Thomas and dau Lavinia who m 1st Bartlett Danford and 2d William Wallace Donaldson.—I. L. J.

11519. BREWER.—Wanted gen and all inf of Jacob Brewer who m one of the desc of Anneke Jans and Bogardus Families in 1682. Wanted also the names of his ch.—J. R. N.

11520. LORD.—Wanted ances and Rev rec of Andrew Lord who m Elizabeth Kirtland of Saybrook, Conn. b 1760. Their dau Mary b Apr. 7, 1807 was raised in the family of Joseph and Ann Kirtland Vail.—E. F. W.

11521. CLARK.—Wanted data concerning Rev ances of Agnes Clark, 1742-1832 who m 1759 Israel Gibbs a Rev sol.

(a) MORTON.—Wanted Rev ances of Fanny Morton, 1772-1836 who m Elijah Gibbs a Rev sol.

(b) COLLISTER.—Wanted gen of Mary Collister 1798-1870 who m 1825 Loring Gibbs. All of these families were of Mass.—H. G. D.

11522. HORTON.—Wanted Rev rec of Capt. Joseph Horton who m abt 1755, Jannetje Van Vorhees.

(a) VAN WYCK.—Wanted Rev rec of Col. Richard Van Wyck, b Nov. 25, 1730 m May 12, 1747 Barbara Van Voorhees.—E. H. M'D.

11523. DE DUZETTE.—Wanted dates and ances of Philemon De Duzette who m Betsy Jane King of Va. His father came to America with Lafayette and fought in the Rev. Would like to corres with his desc.—E. W.

11524. SCOTT.—Wanted given name of — Scott who came from the North of Ireland of Scotch-Irish desc; moved to Franklin Co., Pa. where he owned a section of land. His s William Scott 1779-1829 m Elizabeth Eaker.—J. E. W.

11525. HENDRYX.—Wanted ances and inf of the family of William Hendryx which lived in Conn. and possibly Vt. after the Rev. His s John Hendryx b in R. I. 1776, m in Cazenovia, Madison Co., Dolly Smith a native of Conn. Their fifth ch Thomas b 1807 m Harriet Bishop and was a merchant in Cohocton, Steuben Co., N. Y. until 1864 when he removed to Lenawee Co., Mich. Information is also wanted of Dolly Smith and Harriet Bishop.—H. E. B.

11526. LANE.—Wanted Rev rec of Capt. William Lane whose s Benedict Middleton Lane m in 1811, Ann Peake Adams. Their ch were Frances Maria; Ann Susanne; Julia Peake; Maria Waugh; and Francis William Did any of Sir Ralph Lane's (first Gov. of Va. Under Sir Walter Raleigh) family settle in America?

(a) ROBINSON.—Wanted gen of James F. Robinson Gov. of Ky. in 1861.—H. C. S.

11527. FRY.—Wanted ances, dates, Rev rec and name of w of Henry Fry of Germantown, N. C. b Oct. 9, 1738. Is John Fry b Jan. 15, 1778 who m Margaret Evans his s or grandson?—E. P.

11528. SPROWL.—Wanted all inf of ances of John Sprowl who lived in Chester Dist., S. C. before 1811 and m'first Rosanna Orr and second Mary Richmond; removed to Princeton, Ind., 1833. Was a Scotch-Irish Covenanter; his mother was Janette Bryson.

(a) OWEN.—Wanted to corres with desc of Dr. Griffith Owen, Welsh-Quaker, came to Phila. in 1684. Have a complete gen back to

eleventh century to anyone interested.—W. M.

11529. WARTH.—Wanted name of Benjamin Harrison's aunt who m Robert Warth, in Va. 1720; also her dates and dates of their dau Ann or Hannah Warth who m Samuel Vance.

(a) ENGLISH.—Wanted dates and given name of his w—Wells of John English, 1703-1795 Second N. J. Regt.—S. J. E.

11530. KENDRICK.—Wanted par of John Kendrick, Frederick Co., Md., 1759, m 1787, Rebecca Doy of Richmond Co., Ga., entered army, 1777 in Savannah, Ga.

(a) HEAD.—Wanted par of James Head d 1796 in Elbert Co., Ga., m Elizabeth dau of Simon Powell of Orange Co., Va., James Head fought with Orange Co. Mil came to Ga. after the Rev.—J. A. H.

11531. HALL.—Wanted par and bros of Sarah Hall whose dau Susan m Richard Long a Rev sol.

(a) PHIPPS.—Wanted par and Rev ances of Major Claibourne McCullough Phipps, 1806-1888.

(b) NEILL.—Wanted Rev rec and ch of William Neill came to this country, 1730 settled in Burke Co., N. C. and d there in 1800.—T. E. P.

11532. NELSON-AUSTIN.—Wanted par of James Nelson and of his w Maria Austin who lived nr Poughkeepsie, N. Y. and she d there. Their dau Emeline Cordelia b Poughkeepsie June 2, 1823 m Dec. 12, 1839 James Partridge Blake. They finally set in Waterbury, Conn. Would like to corres with desc of this family.

(a) FAIRBANKS.—Wanted par and Rev rec of father of Frelove Fairbanks, who m Lt. Ebenezer Pond, of Wrentham, Mass. Their ch were Frelove b Oct. 15, 1755; Penuel b Nov. 23, 1757; David b Mar. 21, 1761; Jane b Mar. 21, 1763; Ebenezer b Apr. 2, 1765; Frelove b Apr. 8, 1767; Adam b July 16, 1769; Olive b July 2, 1772; Billy b Nov. 5, 1774 and David b Nov. 22, 1777.

(b) KENNEDY-CANADA.—Wanted gen of Thomas Kennedy of East Hartford or Bolton, Conn. who d 1751. Wanted also gen and maiden name of his w Elizabeth. Their ch b at Bolton, Conn., were Samuel b July 30, 1743; Sarah b July 31, 1743 (twins); Diadema bapt. Dec. 1, 1745; may be others. Samuel 1743 enl in the Lexington Alarm from Hartford. Wanted name and dates of his w. Their ch were Samuel b Sept. 2, 1764; John b Sept. 14, 1766; Timothy b Oct. 16, 1768; Ruth b Dec. 2, 1770; Katy b May 21, 1775; Elizabeth b Nov. 23, 1777 and Ann b Oct. 13, 1782.—M. B. A.

11533. BOWNE.—Wanted ances of Elizabeth Bowne who m Feb. 25, 1793 John Combs of N. J. and moved to Butler Co., Ohio. Did her father have Rev rec?—A. C. L.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Major Hugh Moss Chapter (Modesto, Calif.) holds regular meetings on the last Saturday of each month, excepting July and August. As our membership is limited to twenty-five, meetings are held in the homes of our members.

Under our efficient and enthusiastic Regent, Miss Estella F. Smith, our Chapter did good work along Americanization lines during 1921-22. Through the aid and influence of the Society, an Americanization Board was organized, under which instructions were given to more than a hundred aliens in our vicinity. These usually assembled for night classes, a few mothers, however, receiving instructions in their own homes during the day. Later on the Board arranged a reception to our resident aliens in which general interest was shown by a large attendance. A commodious hall was secured, divided into booths, in which a fine international display of fancy work was exhibited, our aliens taking great pride in exhibiting cherished possessions such as needlework and articles of personal adornment brought by them from their over-seas homes. Our Chapter had its own booth in which were displayed prized heirlooms and relics of bygone days. An interesting and instructive program was given, the closing number of which was the presentation by our Society of a silk American Flag to each of our new citizens.

While Americanization was for some time an absorbing interest, we met responsibilities along other lines. As has been our custom, we not only presented a gold medal of the value of five dollars to the pupil of the eighth grade of our City Public Schools who had made the highest average grade in United States History, but gave a similar medal to a pupil of the outside schools of the County.

We gave a book shower to the inmates of the Ahwanee Tubercular Sanitarium, sending them twenty-two volumes of interesting current literature. We have met and discharged the numerous small obligations which courtesy and kindness demanded, have met all requests from the National Society, and have complied with many other small demands.

Our only purely social meetings of the year are held on Washington's Birthday and Flag Day. The former of these we usually observe by a Colonial Luncheon in the home of some member, the Daughters attending for the most part in colonial costumes. Flag Day is the guest day of the year, on which occasion we have a program of dignity and propriety.

Because of holding our meetings in the homes of our members, the meetings are always enjoyable and pleasant.

There is much interest in our work and entire harmony in our associations.

MRS. ELLA GILKEY CHAMBERLAIN,
Historian.

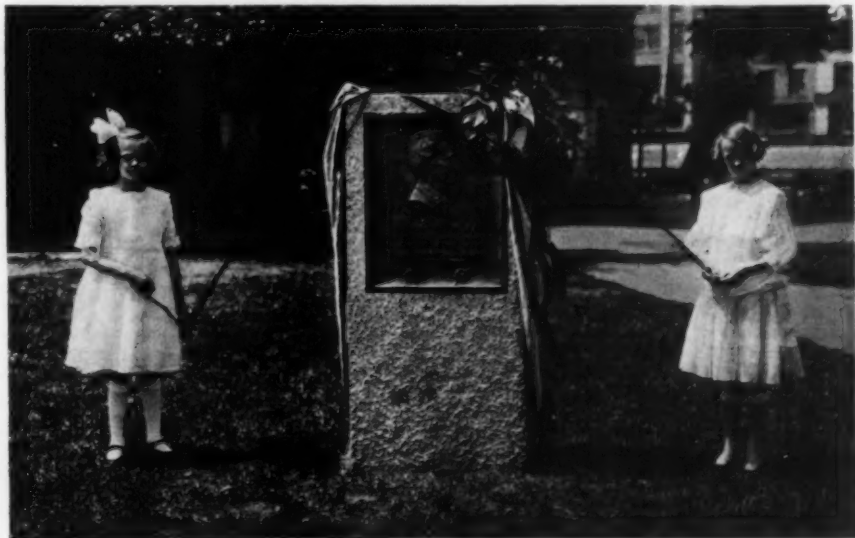
Springfield Chapter (Springfield, Ill.) has had a splendid year under the leadership of Mrs. John R. Leib, Regent. It entertained the state officers on October 13, 1921, at a luncheon at the Country Club. This was followed by a meeting at the home of Mrs. C. J. Doyle at which the officers outlined their work. The inspiration of this meeting could be felt throughout the year. Mrs. Harry C. Lee, state chaplain, came again in November and gave a valuable address on the subject, "Children as a National Asset." Other noteworthy addresses given before the Chapter during the year were "The Pilgrim Mothers" by Mrs. W. F. Rothenberger of the local Chapter, and "Legislation from a Woman's Standpoint" by Mrs. J. W. Templeman, member of the Springfield bar.

On November 3rd, delegation of Springfield Daughters went to Carlinville as guests for the day of President and Mrs. W. H. Hudson of Blackburn College, and five members of the Springfield Chapter who reside in Carlinville: Blackburn College is said by one of its students to have the biggest heart and the least front of any institution of learning in the country. The whole purpose of the college, President Hudson says, is to give young people an opportunity to help themselves. No one is admitted who is able to pay all his expenses. This college is for those who have little or no money and are willing to work for an education. Every one

must work part of the time. The boys carry on a farm of 200 acres under a farm superintendent, raise the vegetables and take care of the dairy. The girls do the housework and cooking. The popularity of the school is shown by the fact that it can accommodate only one-half of those who are clamoring for admission. On the day of our visit, the girls of the culinary department served a delicious luncheon. Springfield Chapter showed its appreciation of the entertainment by purchasing and sending to the

of the Sharpless Portrait of Washington; \$2 for DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for the Springfield Lincoln Library; \$12.50 for a city flag to present to the Art Association. (Gift of Mrs. Ralph Tobin); \$2.12 for Block Certificates; \$2.50 for a book as a gift to Memorial Continental Hall.

The regular expenses of the Chapter, and the state and national taxes, are not included in this list. These gifts have been made from the regular dues of members. No entertainments



LINCOLN CIRCUIT COUNTY SEAT MARKER, SANGAMON COUNTY. DEDICATED MAY 8, 1922. LEFT TO RIGHT: JULIA ORENDORFF MACPHERSON, MARGARET ELLEN JAYNE

college a beautiful rug for the living room. It also made a gift of \$100 to the college endowment fund.

Gifts made by the Chapter to other objects during the year were:

Three hundred dollars to the Springfield Board of Education to apply on the salary of Miss Geneva Bane, Americanization teacher among foreign women; \$125 to the Martha Berry School (\$35 of this amount was given by Mrs. Charles Ridgeley and Mrs. Burton Reid, Chapter members); \$30 to the Americanization Shop, Chicago; \$10 to the Philippine Scholarship; \$5 for a picnic for foreign children; \$1 for Christmas gift for Real Daughter; \$2 to the City Tuberculosis Association; \$25 to the High School Opportunity Fund; \$64.25 for history medals; \$5 for Near East Relief; \$31.50 toward a marker for the grave of a Real Daughter; \$5 toward the purchase

were given for the purpose of raising money, but Mrs. Burton Reid, treasurer, is continually adding to the Chapter income by the wise investment of surplus funds.

On February 11, 1922, bronze tablets marking thirteen additional sites of important events in the life of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, were dedicated with appropriate exercises in the county court house which was the state house in Lincoln's time. The exercises were held in the old hall of representatives where Lincoln spoke the famous words "A house divided against itself can not stand." In this room his body lay in state when brought to Springfield for burial. The bronze tablet commemorating these two events had been erected on the front wall of the room, and the unveiling of this tablet symbolized the unveiling of the other twelve markers in various parts of the city. The address of the afternoon was made

by Miss Helen Nicolay of Washington, D. C., daughter of John G. Nicolay, secretary to President Lincoln and later his biographer.

Another event of historical significance to the Chapter and the community was the unveiling of the Lincoln Circuit Marker on the courthouse grounds, May 8, 1922. The Lincoln circuit is the old Illinois eighth judicial circuit over which Mr. Lincoln and his associates travelled in attending court in various counties of the circuit. One of the markers, a bronze tablet on a small granite pedestal, has been placed in the county seat of each county in the circuit. The work of marking the circuit was undertaken by the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution and has been largely carried on by them; but, when the undertaking became too big for one organization of limited means, the Lincoln Marking Association was organized, and membership was open to anyone interested in perpetuating the memory of Abraham Lincoln. Each county had to work for its own marker. Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, chairman of the Lincoln Circuit Road committee in the Springfield Chapter, was the leading spirit in raising funds for the marker in Sangamon County, and in making arrangements for the placing and unveiling of it. At the unveiling of the marker in Springfield, addresses were made by Miss Lottie Jones of Danville, State Chairman Lincoln Circuit Marking Committee, and by Captain Oscar E. Carlstrom, Commander of the American Legion. The marker was unveiled by Margaret Ellen Jayne and Julia Williams McPherson descendants of early settlers in Sangamon County.

The local Chapter has gathered and sent to Mrs. Charles E. Davidson, State Historian, at her request the following material: List and story of historical figures and groups of figures in bronze in the county; Photographic copies of old land grants and transfers of land; History of early cross roads and also of early taverns with rates charged; History of early settlement, platting and incorporation of villages and towns, their first officers and terms of service; History of the first academy; Information concerning early industrial life in these communities, their methods of bartering and copies of old bills of goods.

An ancient sage has said, "That nation which allows its traditions to die must itself soon perish." Every Daughter should be engaged actively in the work of preserving our records and traditions—a task that is fascinating and limitless.

(MRS. CHARLES E.) MARY M. KNAPP,
Retiring Historian.

Taliaferro Chapter (Georgetown, Ohio), has held nine regular meetings in the year, and one special on Washington's Birthday. We assisted in Decoration Day services, held special memorial services for our own dead, and attended, in a body, special Armistice Day services. We held a profitable Flag Day program at the home of one of our Russellville members.

We gave five dollars in gold to the pupil in our local school who made the highest grade in American History, and the same amount to the pupil in the Russellville school doing the same.

We contributed the 3 cents a member asked for the Ellis Island teacher, and \$1 each to the Annette Phelps Lincoln Memorial, and the Philippine Scholarship, and \$5 to the Berry School. Also \$36.50 to the support of our little French orphan girl. All our National and State dues are paid.

Our ways and means committee managed a picture show and candy sale on the night of Lincoln's Birthday.

ELEANOR GORDON WALKER,
Regent.

Baron DeKalb Chapter (Decatur, Ga.). This has been a season of commemoration for our Chapter. Our membership comes from the towns of Decatur, and Clarkston, DeKalb County, Georgia. Nearby is that huge monolith, Stone Mountain, the greatest piece of granite known to be exposed on the earth's surface. It is seven miles around and nine hundred feet high, fascinating alike to scientist and historian. The northern exposure is a sheer declivity, gigantic, bleak, awe inspiring upon which is being carved the Confederate Memorial by Gutzon Borglum. It is also a natural sounding board, throwing the human voice a mile distant. The southern side affords a gradual incline to the summit, along which one crosses remains of an old Spanish fort. Pine, cedar, oak, and other vegetation rooted in the very dust of ages abound.

Here winds an Indian trail, a tributary of the great Hightower Trail, called the, "Cut Road," ending precipitately six hundred feet above the base. From this point many a Pale Face, unable to retrace his steps has fallen to his death, but the wary Indian descended by foot holes known to himself. The approach to this has been marked, "Dangerous," by our Chapter.

On October, 21, 1922, we unveiled a handsome marble tablet at that point in the trail where Washington's commissioner, Colonel Willett perfected a treaty with the Lower Creeks in, 1790. It was uncovered by two little boys, James Wade, son of our Regent,

dressed as a Continental soldier and Dana Burgess, Jr., representing an Indian warrior.

The invocation was by Rev. O. B. Blackwell and the address by Captain Augustin Sams, a world war veteran. Interesting talks were made by Mrs. Howard McCall, Vice President General and Mrs. E. A. Thomas, state chairman of historic spots. The three Atlanta Chapters of the D.A.R. were represented.

No feature was more imposing than the D.A.R., float depicting the death or rather the wounding of the gallant DeKalb upon the battlefield near Camden, South Carolina. The part was assumed by Captain Lay Everhart, who is a collateral descendant of DeKalb. DeKalb was supported by his faithful Lieutenant DuBuissey and other Continental captives, surrounded by Red Coats.



MARBLE TABLET PLACED UPON OLD INDIAN TRAIL, STONE MOUNTAIN, BY BARON DE KALB CHAPTER. HERE PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S SPECIAL COMMISSIONER, COLONEL WILLETT, MET THE CREEK INDIANS IN 1790

Far above the pleasant landscape, exhilarated and inspired by the wonderful autumn sunshine and by the fulfilment of our dreams, how our song, "America," resounded among the fallen stones of De Soto's fort.

Curious carvings near the summit are said to be the hieroglyphics of a prehistoric race. With these, the beautiful insignia of the, Daughters of the American Revolution, firm upon the bosom of this everlasting hill, passes on to future ages.

The next occasion that brought our Chapter prominently before the public was the celebration of the centennial of our county, also named for Baron DeKalb, on November ninth. The historical pageant parade was witnessed by thousands.

An occasional backward glance strengthens our effort to make the future worthy of the past.

MRS V. A. S. MOORE,
Vice Regent.

Col. Jo Daviess Chapter (Stockton, Ill.), was organized in June, 1918, with sixteen members, and has now a membership of twenty-four, many of these being non-resident members.

On August 23, 1922, this Chapter unveiled a bronze marker at Millville, once the site of a thriving village, now only a beautiful wild-wood spot on the bank of Apple River. The tablet is embedded in the face of a verdure-clad bluff, over-looking the trail at the north entrance

to the old town where the bridge crosses the winding stream. The inscription is as follows:

Millville
Frink & Walker Stage Route
Erected by
Col. Jo Daviess Chapter
D. A. R.
Stockton 1922

Appropriate music and addresses by the Regent, Mrs. Emma A. Scofield Arnold and



MARKER AT MILLVILLE, ILL.

others, made a pleasing program. An address by Dr. Herman S. Pepoon of the Department of Botany and Zoology, Lake View High School, Chicago, Ill., furnished much of historical interest concerning the old Frink and Walker trail which led from Chicago, then a village of three hundred inhabitants, to Galena, the heart of the lead mine region, with a population of sixteen hundred people in 1837.

Millville and the adjacent locality abounds in a wealth of botanical, geological and zoological specimens. An effort is being made to have this region set aside as a state park.

MARY A. SCOFIELD STOCK,
Historian.

Merion Chapter (Merion, Pa.). We have had a very successful year under the direction of our Regent, Mrs. George J. De Armond. We have fifty-six members; received fourteen applications for membership, five of whom have been admitted, and the papers of the remainder have not been returned from Washington, and lost one by death.

The meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month, from October to May and are well attended. The reports of the Committees show the interest taken in their work, especially the Americanization, which has been our principal work for the past two years. The Chairman reports the splendid work they are doing among the Italian children in this vicinity. Recent attempts to bring the mothers together in a club, have been very successful. They are anxious to learn the American way of living.

On February 16th, our Regent gave a tea in honor of our State Regent, Mrs. Edwin Erle Sparks. It was a very enjoyable affair and well attended. Mrs. Sparks gave a most interesting address; and other members made short addresses, followed by music and refreshments.

On Palm Sunday, April 9th last, we presented a Flag to the Boy Scouts Troop at Gladwyne. We met at the Methodist Church and, after a short service, the Flag was presented by Mr. Walter Fairies, an ex-service man, who made an excellent speech. The flag was accepted by Scout Master J. C. Burk. One of the boys made a clever little speech, thanking the Chapter for its beautiful gift. Our Regent, in reply, told them that we would now consider them "our boys" and would always be interested in their welfare.

In December, we had as our guest, Miss Clemmie Henry, of Marysville College, Tennessee, who gave an interesting account of their work. At our February meeting, Mr. C. S. McGowan, Chancellor of the American International College, Springfield, Mass., who was our guest, made a splendid address telling us of the good work they are accomplishing.

We are offering a prize each year to the Merion High School for the best essay on local history. We have responded one hundred per cent. to all State and National appeals; and have given twenty-five dollars to the Pennsylvania Room in the new Administration Building in Washington; fifty dollars for Americanization work; twenty-five dollars to the Marysville College; twenty-five dollars to The American International College, Springfield, Mass.; ten dollars for a prize to the Merion High School; five dollars to the Valley Forge Memorial; fifteen dollars for a Flag for the Gladwyne Boy Scouts; and have contributed books to Memorial Continental Hall Library.

Our Regent is serving on her third year. She is intensely interested in the work and has filled the office with perfect satisfaction to the Chapter.

(MRS. BENJAMIN R.) HENRIETTA M. BRAISTED,
Historian.

Ni-ku-Mi Chapter (Blair, Nebr.). Our Chapter was organized in 1906. It has always been active; yet never attained a large member-

band, first mills, first agricultural experiment station and first extensive farming and gardening on the Missouri River. At this post was born first recorded white child in 1824. Here was born the renowned Indian Chief, Logan Fontenelle and also Mary La Fleshe the wife of his successor. This place is now called Ft. Calhoun, and the marking of this spot is of extreme importance, and to this end we are now bending our efforts.



MEMBERS OF NI-KU-MU CHAPTER, BLAIR, NEBRASKA

ship and have but 31 enrolled at present time.

We have as our Regent (Mrs. W. W.) Mae Pierce Wilkinson, and to her able management owe the success of our meetings, which are held each third Friday of the month, at members' homes. Improving and interesting papers have been enjoyed, followed by a social hour. We have responded to general demands in patriotic work and schools at all times; have committees on Historical Spots, Patriotic Education and Conservation and Thrift.

We are justly proud of our historic County—Washington. It was here that Ft. Atkinson, farthest Western military station in the United States was established, in 1819, containing the first school, first library, first brass

Our "Colonial Tea" was given at the home of Mrs. William Morgan Haller. Each member invited three guests, who wore the costumes of "Ye long ago." Candles were used throughout the rooms in candelabra of brass, silver and cut glass. The dining room was typical of the occasion with its old silver and quaint china—here the guests were served cafeteria style.

The quaint old time dresses and Colonial costumes, with the beautiful decorations made a picture long to be remembered, and many reminiscences were related.

(MRS. A. J.) MAY ALLEN LAZURE,
Historian.



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

133,172,000

ALASKA 583
ARIZONA 521
ARKANSAS 954
CALIFORNIA 3073
COLORADO 352
CONNECTICUT 132
DIST. OF COLUMBIA 1045
FLORIDA 6500
GEORGIA 80
HAWAII 357
IDAHO 7783
ILLINOIS 4385
INDIANA 5331
IOWA 2173
KANSAS 1002
KENTUCKY 552
LOUISIANA 1030
MAINE 1191
MARYLAND 1000
MASSACHUSETTS 1001
MICHIGAN 1000
MINNESOTA 1007
MISSISSIPPI 582
MISSOURI 9825
MONTANA 2107
NEBRASKA 18
NEVADA 2100
NEW HAMPSHIRE 2100
NEW JERSEY 2100
NEW MEXICO 210
NEW YORK 1001
NORTH CAROLINA 1000
NORTH DAKOTA 1100
OHIO 1100
OKLAHOMA 1000
OREGON 1000
PENNSYLVANIA 8172
RHODE ISLAND 1272
SOUTH CAROLINA 2510
SOUTH DAKOTA 95
TENNESSEE 2105
TEXAS 2102
UTAH 220
VERMONT 1000
VIRGINIA 1002
WASHINGTON 1007
WEST VIRGINIA 1001
WISCONSIN 1001
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